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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Crisis Is an Opportunity To Look Toward Principle To Examine Responsibility

¶ **Crisis**—That word, "crisis," might be left as a standing head over news from Europe these days, so continual is the suggestion that conflicting political concepts and ambitions are at a crucial stage. But "crisis," it should be recalled, is not necessarily a word of foreboding. Its original Greek meaning includes "a separating, a discerning, a decision." Hence, in English, we sometimes refer to a crisis as "a turning point." Obviously a turning point—or a time of separating, discerning, deciding—offers as great an opportunity for a right turning as for a wrong one.

¶ **Today**, as the suggestion of reversal to the world's wish for peace sweeps widely through human thought—planting the impression that the acts of a personality or the aims of a human ideology have power to disrupt the perpetual activity of good—right thinkers have the opportunity to cast the weight of constructive logic away from personal sense and toward the side of Principle. • As humans turn to a higher power, the turn of the crisis must be toward the right. To quote from Lamentations: "Who is he that saith, and it cometh to pass, when the Lord commandeth it not?"

¶ **Reports**—Back to London speeds Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, to confer with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. He has a tale to tell for official ears only. On what he says may depend an issue vital to the world. Britain has warned Germany that any attempt to repeat the Austrian experiment in Czechoslovakia might precipitate a war from which it would be difficult to remain aloof. Inherent in the warning is the impression that the democracies have reached the point where dictatorial bluff (if bluff it is) must be called.

¶ **What is the reaction** within the Reich? That is the question Sir Nevile inevitably will be asked. The German press today answers it to a degree. Summed up in one word, the reaction is "resentful." The controlled newspapers, taking stock of the concentration of British war vessels in the North Sea and of the French troops along the German and Italian frontiers, accuses Britain of partisanship toward Czechoslovakia, meanwhile taking the attitude of injured innocence. "We're doing what we think is right. Criticism does not move use." Memories of the World War stir.

¶ **But that is merely** in passing. The all-important question is whether Reichsführer Hitler is preparing to give military aid to the Sudeten-German minority in Czechoslovakia. If Ambassador Henderson says "yea," a vigorous move is expected to emanate from 10 Downing Street. Should the answer be "nay," mildness and benevolence will probably be the theme.

¶ **Meanwhile** men turn their thoughts toward a tense, straight figure with an identifying mustache, asking what he proposes to do with his wand of human power. • But how much more charitable—and intelligent—it would be to lift thought from the human factor and turn it toward the divine source of wisdom.

¶ **Safety**—The apparent uncon-cern over human lives manifested by the militant nations is accentuated by the apparent gratitude with which the National Safety Council announces from Chicago that 4,520 lives were saved on the streets and highways of the United States during the first seven months of this year. Fatalities thus far have been lowest since 1933. The decline is attributed to the safety activities exerted by the motor vehicle authorities, with the resultant awakening and co-operation on the part of the driving public. • Men accept, apparently, their individual responsibility in lessening the mortalities on the highway. Perhaps further awakening will bring home to the individual his responsibility for lessening the casualties of war.

¶ **Responsibility**—Another United States gunboat incident reveals the slender threads which tie American-Japanese relations. The American gunboat Monocacy, anchored in the Yangtze 135 miles below Hankow (at Kiukiang) is rocked and shaken by Japanese mines, endangered by unexploded ones afloat. Japanese authorities say that the Americans were warned away from battle areas and so Japan is not responsible for mishaps. The vessel's commander, Lieut. C. V. Conlan, protests that he is holding Japan responsible. So much for the incident. Now for the abstract idea of responsibility. The American fact finding group, the Foreign Policy Association, reveals in Washington that the United States is commercially allied with Japan, since it supplies the Nipponese with raw materials without which war could not be prolonged. Japan, it seems, is dependent on the United States for carrying on its war. Indirectly, then, if the Monocacy had been sunk, Americans would have been accessory to the fact. • How quickly Mars would starve if greed were chained.

U. S. Volunteers in Spain: Their Type and Numbers

12,000 Recruited, Franco Declares

By the Associated Press

Burgos, Spain, Aug. 29

Gen. Francisco Franco, explaining Insurgent coolness to the European nonintervention plan for getting foreign fighters out of Spain, declared in an interview it would not affect more than half of the Government's foreign troops.

"The Committee's preoccupation for peace in Europe had caused consideration only of European volunteers," he said, "whereas, according to facts recently published in the American press more than 12,000 persons have been recruited in the new world for the Red [Government] Army."

General Franco urged withdrawing of equal numbers of volunteers from both sides.

Control and management of contingent appears entirely in hands of Americans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Information available here from official and objective sources does not bear out in all particulars the rather sensational stories about the activities of American troops in the Spanish Loyalist Army which have been spread on the record of the Dies committee, but does tend to emphasize the importance of Communist Party influence in the participation of the American volunteers.

Reports gathered from as many different sources as possible appear to indicate that probably as high as 75 per cent of the American volunteers are members of the Communist Party, and the control and management of the American contingent is almost exclusively in Communist hands—American Communists, however, and not Communists of other nationalities.

Where there has been coercion or surveillance of an unwelcome character in the experiences of American volunteers it appears to come from their own American leaders, rather than from Spaniards who apparently have given the American leaders a wide range of autonomy in the handling of their troops. It is said to be directed exclusively to those American volunteers who refuse to join the Communist Party.

1,500 Americans Estimated

While the State Department has been unable to obtain accurate records of the Americans who have been or are now serving in Spain, the information available would indicate that there are today probably about 1,500 Americans still serving in the Spanish Government Army. About 500 of them are in the single American combat unit—the so-called Washington-Lincoln Battalion. This unit is one of four which make up the 15th International Brigade in the Spanish army. Of the other three battalions one is Canadian, one English, and one Spanish. There have been for some time increasing numbers of Spaniards in the American, Canadian, and English battalions—men sent in as replacements.

The only other fighting unit of Americans is an artillery battery supposedly serving now somewhere on the northern side of the southern front in the vicinity of Teruel. The Washington-Lincoln battalion is on the Catalonia front, reportedly in the Ebro river salient.

Other Americans are serving as experts or technicians beyond the lines, with transportation services, or in reserve billets where they are resting before relieving their comrades in the combat unit.

Total of 4,000

The total number of Americans who have gone to Spain to fight on the Government side is estimated at roughly 4,000. The difference between that figure and those still in the Spanish service is accounted for by casualties in action, capture, desertion, or release from service. Several hundred have been permitted to return to the United States. Many more have been invalided home.

That the American group as a

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Hines Trial Runs Into Longer Time Than Looked For

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—It was apparent today that the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, on the charge of furnishing protection for the policy racket of the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, will extend beyond the month predicted for it, and, perhaps consume the better part of two months.

With the trial going into its third week today, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, who is in charge of prosecution, has called only 16 of the 55 witnesses he announced he would summon. The examination and cross-examination of J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, lawyer for Schultz, and "brains" of the racket Mr. Hines is charged with protecting is expected to take a week.

The thoroughness with which Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, exposed the character of George Weinberg, lieutenant for Schultz who has turned state's evidence, indicates Mr. Dewey's commanding need for relatively reputable testimony to support the prosecution's case. One such witness was Dudley Brothwell, riding master of Fairfield, Conn., who testified that he had seen Mr. Hines and Schultz together at his stables.

It is reported that Mr. Dewey has nine more such witnesses under subpoena to appear this week. They are from Bridgeport, where Weinberg said he went with Mr. Hines and Davis to visit Schultz, and many of them worked around the hotel at which Mr. Hines was said to have stayed. It is the purpose of the district attorney to corroborate the story of his gangster witnesses by the testimony of such men and women whose character cannot be so easily impeached.

In the meantime, Lessie Ware and Willianna Hammond, Negro women who had testified for Mr. Dewey in

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Midwestern GOP Holds Cornfield Rally

Wide World

Raymond E. Willis
Indiana GOP nominee for U. S. Senate.

Homer Capehart
Rally host at his Capehart farms.

Dr. Glenn Frank
Chairman of the GOP program committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Ind.—Republican leaders from 13 mid-western states met here Aug. 26 in a bright and gay tent city, with Mr. Capehart as their host, to plan their campaign to replace Democratic Congressional incumbents with Republican members.

Harlan: Labor Victory or Betrayal?

CIO and company aides see industrial peace as result of compact—Charges dropped.

HARLAN, Ky., Aug. 29 (AP)—Union miners of all major Harlan coal companies save one were in contractual relations with their employers today and predictions of peace in "Bloody Harlan County" were made by union and company spokesmen.

The unionization culminated years of labor relations strife in the rich southeastern Kentucky coal field.

An agreement, signed at Cincinnati by attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America and the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association, awaited only the ratification of the District Union membership to become effective Thursday.

The contract brings into relations with the CIO-affiliated union all mines of the 17 companies which were defendants, together with 39 individuals, in the recent trial at London, Ky., on criminal charges of conspiring to prevent unionization of the field.

Charges Dropped

With the signing of the contract Saturday, the National Labor Relations Board agreed to drop charges of Wagner Act violation against the companies but whether the charges against the corporate defendants in the conspiracy trial would also be dropped remained in question.

Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, counsel for the defense in the trial and a signer of the contract as a representative of the Operators' Association, said at Louisville the agreement was "an entirely separate matter" from the conspiracy trial.

U. S. Stand Explained

Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division and chief of government counsel at the trial, said in Washington he had made "no commitments of any kind or character" to "any representative of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association looking to the disposition of the case. . . ."

Statements by representatives of miners and employers after the signing of the contract presaged a new era for the county.

"There'll be no more shooting in Harlan County," said Earl Houck, one of the union signatories.

George Ward, secretary of the Operators' Association, said the companies "are going to co-operate with union officials to the end that everybody will be satisfied."

Specifications of the contract which is effective until next March 31 include:

A basic wage of $5.60 a day.

A seven hour day and five-day week.

A "check-off" of union dues.

The agreement also calls for the re-employment of men discharged allegedly in violation of the Wagner Act before the new employees are hired.

Closed Shop Denied In Harlan Agreement

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, Aug. 29

Philip G. Phillips, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said the agreement signed by Harlan County, Ky., coal operators with the United Mine Workers of America did not call for a closed shop.

"For the first time in their existence Harlan County workers may join any union to which they would want to belong, whether American Federation of Labor or Committee for Industrial Organization," Mr. Phillips said.

The United Mine Workers' Union is an affiliate of the CIO. Mr. Phillips made his statement in reply to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who said at Atlantic City the agreement denied the AF of L affiliated Progressive Miners of America their Wagner Act right to organize.

AF of L accuses Labor Board of conspiracy to violate Wagner Act in Harlan County.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29—The National Labor Relations Board stood accused today of conspiring with Harlan County, Ky., coal operators to violate flagrantly the Wagner Labor Relations Act itself.

The charge was made in a statement issued by William Green, AF of L President, backed by his Executive Council and by Joseph G. Padway, their lawyer, and followed Cincinnati and Harlan dispatches reporting a peace and closed shop agreement between the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association and the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, the United Mine Workers of America, and a Washington dispatch that the Labor Board would drop its civil charges against the operators.

Mr. Green stressed that "under the Wagner Act, the workers are entitled to choose their own bargaining agent, and every legitimate labor organization is entitled to attempt to organize."

"Both the United Mine Workers and the Progressive Miners of America (affiliate of the American Federation of Labor) are entitled to go into Harlan County," Mr. Green continued. "No one of either group ever was allowed to organize there

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France Confident Of Early Solution In European Crisis

Berlin press critical of Simon's speech—Finds it premature effort to blame Reich.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 29—Several events during the past day or two have contributed to bring home clearly to Germany that the possibility of the Sudeten German issue in Czechoslovakia remaining a purely localized conflict may be a serious illusion.

These events are firstly the direct warning to that effect contained in the speech of Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Lanark, Scotland, on Saturday. Secondly there is the concentration of Britain's Home Fleet in the North Sea—a move that is according to the scheduled program for the regular maneuvers, yet recalls too vividly the ordering of the fleet to a similar position in 1914 not to have its effect.

Then there is the journey of Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's Ambassador at Berlin, to London, to report to the Government, the Cabinet having been called for an extraordinary mid-vacation meeting tomorrow, which portends unusual activity in British circles.

Criticized in Germany

Sir John's speech was sharply criticized in the German press as evidence of English partisanship for the Czechoslovak standpoint and a premature attempt to place responsibility for the consequences upon the Sudeten Germans if the newest proposals are rejected. Something closely approaching annoyance also as shown at the growing sentiment in London that hitherto conciliation has come only from the Czech side in the nationality dispute, so that responsibility for any catastrophe, should it come, would lie with the Sudeten Germans—that is, with the Reich.

This speech, it is added, also can only serve to increase the Czech stubbornness, since it supports the party which is unwilling to face the fundamental issue of the situation and to effect the only just solution. The legend of a growing Bolshevik menace in Czechoslovakia continues to play an important role in German propaganda, accompanied by information that the Sudeten Germans are not seeking any concessions but merely satisfaction of long standing rights, hitherto ignored. Meanwhile, Lord Runciman conferred with Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, last night and reported the results to the Czech Premier, Dr. Milan Hodza.

Speaking at the annual Congress of "Germans Abroad" which opened at Stuttgart yesterday Rudolf Hess, Reichführer Hitler's personal deputy in the directorate of the National Socialist Party, declared that criticism left Germans cold—when they did what they deemed right for their nation. "What one thinks abroad about this is all one. We have learned from experience that such criticism rarely corresponds to a better conviction or to a desire to give us constructive help, but that it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Forecast of peace based on firm stand taken by London, Moscow, and Paris against war.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 29—The French Government believes that the central European crisis over Czechoslovakia will be decided this week and that it will be settled on the side of peace, according to an authorized statement made to The Christian Science Monitor.

This hopeful outlook does not mean that France is shutting its eyes to the dangers of the situation. There is no tendency here to ignore the gravity of the hour—admittedly the most serious since July, 1914. It is freely acknowledged that unforeseen incidents may upset all calculations.

But unless present indications are unexpectedly reversed, a Government spokesman told the Monitor today, the chances now are felt to be strongly in favor of a peaceful solution of the Czech problem—a settlement which would perhaps be incomplete and temporary but which would safely tide Europe over the existing period of tension.

Reasons for Confidence

That this view is no mere abstract expression of official confidence is shown by the thoroughly realistic reasons given in support of it in French governmental diplomatic circles. These are:

1. Britain's attitude which last week appeared—to Berlin at least—very much in doubt, now has been thoroughly clarified.

Not only Sir John Simon's speech at Lanark, Scotland, but other facts such as the sudden calling of Ambassador Nevile Henderson to London are believed here to indicate clearly that the British Government has decided not to allow the history of 1914 to repeat itself. Germany will be fully warned. The German press reaction to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech is taken here as proof that these warnings have been understood.

2. French official quarters attach tremendous weight to the verbal support lent by Washington lately to the European democracies. The arrival here of Hugh Wilson, American Ambassador in Berlin, is linked not only with refugee discussions but also with Ambassador Wilson's earlier trip to Prague. It is considered further proof of America's support for a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovakian question. Actually the American embassy here denies that the trip is concerned with the Czech affair, but there is no doubt that Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Ambassador Wilson will discuss the situation thoroughly.

3. Despite German denial, it is officially confirmed in Paris that the Reich's diplomatic representative in Moscow asked Foreign Commisar Maxim Litvinoff what the Soviet attitude would be if Germany were obliged to intervene in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Litvinoff's reply was emphatically that Russia would come at once to the aid of Prague.

4. When Gen. Joseph Vuillemin was in Berlin recently he was sounded out by Field Marshal Hermann Göring as to what the French general staff's attitude would be in case of a German move against Prague. General Vuillemin, according to French officials, made it absolutely clear to his questioners that France would not equivocate if events forced it to take action.

Too Strong Combination

The French Government's view, based on these facts, was summed up succinctly by an official spokesman:

"We don't believe for a moment that Germany would fight France, Britain and Russia as well as Czechoslovakia," he said. "The danger lay in ignorance of the possibility that the Reich might still think the conflict with Prague could be localized. If Herr Hitler has not yet been disillusioned on this point he will certainly be fully informed by Wednesday of Thursday of this week."

Once this much has been established beyond question, the French are convinced that Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudetan Germans, will receive instructions from Berlin to accept a reasonable compromise, which Britain will urge Prague to make as liberal as possible so as to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

This Changing World

The Wheat Subsidy—Secretary Wallace Decides to Finance Sales Abroad of 100,000,000 Bushels—Possible Repercussion

By H. B. Elliston

Wheat is in the news again, billions of bushels of it, and again the problem is how to find markets for the bursting granaries.

Prospective supplies for all producing countries except Soviet Russia and China are put at almost 5,000,000,000 bushels. This is almost half a billion bushels more than last year's total. Indeed, the crop is said to be the second greatest harvest on record. There would be no problem at all if the countries of the world had not devoted themselves to the cultivation of wheat irrespective of whether their soil or economy is fit for it. But the modern motto is to grow and make one's own. Accordingly a bumper crop is accompanied by a sharply contracted market for export wheat. Total volume of world trade in wheat, as measured by the net exports of exporting countries, used to average 675,000,000 bushels. Now it is less than 500,000,000.

Import barriers have recently been rising simultaneously with the wheat stalks. Says the current "Agricultural Situation" put out by the Department of Agriculture on new activities in this direction: "The Netherlands has recently increased its import duties, Belgium has established an import license fee, and the sliding scale duty in Denmark has again become effective. It is probable that a number of other countries will follow suit." How can the yellow grain sweep into these limited and fenced-in markets after filling domestic demands?

This is the question that Secretary Wallace has been asking himself for a month past. He has been toying in public with the notion of subsidizing or forcing American exports. In theory he seems to be against export subsidies. In "New Frontiers," he said, "It is becoming more and more apparent that most of the world will not tolerate subsidized exports." However, the condition has turned out to be too portentous to be dismissed by any theory. Here it is:

Of the almost 5,000,000,000 world crop, America's contribution is almost 1,000,000,000. This is nearly 300,000,000 in excess of average American consumption. When the United States, after the drought years, re-entered the world market last year, it sold 100,000,000. If it could sell the same amount again, 200,000,000 bushels would be left over. Still there is already a 200,000,000-bushels carryover. Thus at the end of this wheat year the normal prospect would be a record carryover of no less than 400,000,000 bushels.

Secretary Wallace, looking at these figures, has decided to swallow his theories, and cross the Rubicon into the "intolerable" region of export subsidization.

The announcement is not clear about the manner of the subsidy. Talk is vague about copying the Canadian example. There is no forthright subsidy in the Dominion, since the wheat is sold abroad at the world price along the normal channels of trade. The farmer gets the normal railhead price coupled with a bonus to make the total railhead receipt 80 cents. In the United States case the wheat is to be bought by a Federal agency.

Maybe the American farmer will get the going price plus a bonus on the Canadian model. But the assumption in the trade seems to be that the grain will be marketed abroad in special sales either as to price or other consideration. This would be a clear case of export subsidization. Perhaps the entire scheme will turn out to partake of both methods.

Such a step, doubtless, would put the United States in a favorable position to make sure of at least its 25 per cent share of the world market.

For importers, to the extent of their limited import requirements, would certainly "tolerate" a bargain. What, however, of America's competitors? They might call the arrangement "intolerable" competition. If they did, it would be a case of the pot calling the kettle black. For Canada and Australia enjoy a 6 cent preference in the British market for their wheat. This is a kind of subsidy in itself. Anyway, the Canadian guaranteed price is a subsidy. In Argentina all manner of special trade relations exist with particular countries.

The main objection to the Wallace scheme is that it would be a violation of American commercial policy. Secretary Hull is trying to win the world back to the principle of a fair field and no favor in commercial dealing. A short time ago he gave me a copy of a speech he gave in 1919 as Congressman Hull. Therein I read this:

> We have seen practiced with impunity all forms of tariff discrimination and retaliation . . . unfair utilization of bounties, bonuses, subsidies, drawbacks, and rebates . . . trade concessions and other preferences by special agreements. Shall all these and numerous other visions, unjust, and war-breeding methods and practices again be revived and made a part of our future international commercial and financial activities, or shall the nations by mutual agreement establish a fair and just international commercial and financial code which will insure as nearly as may be possible, fair dealing?

Secretary Hull has since made his crusade into a policy which seeks to raise the world out of its present morass of commercial discriminations.

This great American example of fair dealing would be tinctured by wheat export subsidies as it has already been tinctured by the sugar quotas.

Fossil Search in Venezuela

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Dr. George G. Simpson, Associate Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, has been chosen to lead an extensive expedition to collect fossils in the rich and almost untouched prehistoric beds of northern Venezuela, it was announced at the Museum today. Dr. Simpson hopes his peregrinations will lead to more definite information of the distribution of prehistoric animals during the Miocene and Pleistocene Ages, time divisions that span the era before and after North and South America became connected by land bridges.

Under a co-operative agreement, the Venezuelan Government is providing field expenses and assistants while the American Museum furnishes technical equipment and supervision. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson will leave New York on Sept. 2.

"It is anticipated that intensive, specialized study will reveal the remains of a large and peculiar extinct fauna," said Dr. Simpson. "Because no such intensive exploration for fossils has been made in Venezuela, it is practically a virgin field and it seems almost certan to yield much that will be entirely new."

The principal objective is a region around Barquisimento in northwestern Venezuela where traces of prehistoric animals have been reported several times. Local amateurs have picked up fragments of bones and teeth that show mastodons, ground sloths and other strange extinct animals once existed there.

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Double Test for New Deal: California, South Carolina

By the Associated Press

Democratic Senatorial primaries in South Carolina and California will bring a double test of Administration strength Tuesday, for President Roosevelt has indicated his favorites in both contests.

Senator William G. McAdoo of California received President Roosevelt's endorsement last month. Mr. Roosevelt made it clear Sunday that he preferred nomination of Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina to a sixth term for Senator Ellison D. Smith, who has fought some Administration measures.

In California, Senator McAdoo is opposed by John W. Preston, who says he is "no rubber stamp;" Sheridan Downey, advocate of the Townsend pension program, and James W. Mellen, an avowed anti-new dealer.

Besides issuing his South Carolina statement, the President disclosed Sunday that he would speak in Maryland on Labor Day, presumably in support of Representative David J. Lewis, who is trying to unseat Senator Millard E. Tydings.

Mr. Roosevelt has advocated the defeat of Senator Tydings, Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, and Representative John O'Connor of New York. The latter won the support Sunday of the President's distant cousin, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican.

Connecticut Democrats today were choosing delegates who will select their senatorial nominee at a convention next month. Senator Augustine Lonergan, critic of some Roosevelt policies, is opposed by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann and Archibald McNeil, former National Committeeman. Both the latter are New Dealers.

In Texas, results of Democratic runoff primaries for two House seats were announced yesterday. They are tantamount to election.

Representative W. D. McFarlane, whom Mr. Roosevelt called "my friend" last month, was defeated by Ed Gossett, attorney and former oil field worker.

Lindley Beckworth, 25, defeated Brady Gentry for the seat of Representative Morgan G. Sanders, eliminated in the first primary.

While Democrats in several states were arguing over primary contests, Republican leaders of the Midwest were completing plans for their fall campaign.

In Washington, the Republican National Committee declared that Mr. Roosevelt had reduced the merit system in government to a "mere subterfuge to cover the greatest spoils grab in our history."

President gives party at Hyde Park: Page 4.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. political round up.

Forty-eight garment strike pickets arrested.

Mayor Tobin begins drive to collect $2,000,000 overdue poll taxes.

Boston wool imports increase.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Britain Trying to Co-ordinate Its Czech Policy With France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Great Britain, which has been playing something of a lone hand in the Czech crisis since it asked the Czech Government to accept Viscount Runciman as "mediator," is once again seeking to co-ordinate its policy with France, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The French did not really approve the Runciman commission to conciliate the Czechs and autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans. Moreover, the French absorption in internal affairs last week prevented them from taking such an active part as Britain in urging restraint on Berlin. It is now learned that Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, made two démarches recently at the Wilhelmstrasse prior to Sir John Simon's week-end speech. Their purpose was to urge restraint on the Reich, but they apparently were without success. The question is now under review whether Sir Nevile should not be told to ask a personal interview with Reichsführer Hitler so as to acquaint him as well as Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the British attitude.

French Stand

But meanwhile it is also felt that British policy should march parallel with the French all the more so, as there is good reason to believe Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, the French Air Minister, told Field Marshal Hermann Göring during a Berlin visit that the French would fight if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia.

The British Government naturally does not want any misunderstanding with the French as to the conditions whereunder such help was given because it would militate against the wholehearted co-operation which would be essential between the two democracies in such an eventuality.

Meanwhile, comment is heard in various quarters at the fact that the British fleet is about to sail north for autumn exercises at the same moment the German fleet is exercising in the North Sea. Rumor has been asserting that both governments are making naval demonstrations with the object of influencing policy at this moment of international crisis.

Customary Cruise

The Monitor is authoritatively informed, however, that the British fleet has gone to Scotland at the end of the first week of September every year since 1933, when the cruise was omitted for financial reasons. As German warships are constantly exercising their side of the North Sea no special significance attaches to their joint presence in these waters.

Today there was a meeting of Ministers in the Foreign Office which Sir Nevile Henderson and Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic advisor at the Foreign Office, attended. The Monitor understands the purpose of the conference was to prepare a dossier for tomorrow's cabinet meeting where the situation would be explained for the benefit of those members who have not been following events closely.

The fact that Prime Minister Chamberlain is expected to go to Scotland immediately after the meeting to report to King George at Balmoral Castle, instead of remaining in London, is held, in informed circles, to show that the situation is at least not getting worse though it would be a mistake to describe it as having noticeably improved. In British eyes only a move by Chancellor Hitler can have this effect.

British Activity Emphasizes Simon's Warning to Berlin

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is merely intended to damage us in the eyes of the world whatever it may cost."

Sudetens Praised

Herr Hess declared that nobody the world over, who loves his own nation, could condemn Germany when it said to the world in reference to the Sudeten Germans that it was amazed at the manner in which "they maintained iron discipline despite the worst chicanery, terror, and murder. Were it necessary to supply proof that in the Sudeten Germans were incorporated the best German qualities, this was to be found in the indestructible calm which comes from a feeling of being in the right. You in the Sudeten German area know that. We support you heartily."

Herr Hess told the Congress that its "Germandom and its National Socialism were its personal affairs."

Herr Hess disowned any National Socialist interference in any other nations' affairs, and asked the same attitude from abroad.

"Your district groups can be dissolved, your badges forbidden, but not your National Socialism and your German heart," he said.

"Your heart and spirit can be no danger for the State where you live, no matter whether you are organized in district groups or not."

Herr Hess consecrated 24 Swastika flags to be taken abroad as symbols "of National Socialism and of the obligations to the man who created it."

He said they will be carried into the Netherlands Indies, South Africa, Rumania, Poland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the Sudeten German section of Czechoslovakia.

Condemned by Bishops

Meanwhile strong condemnation of the struggle against Christianity was contained in a pastoral letter read yesterday in Roman Catholic churches. This letter, a result of the annual conference of the College of Bishops, which met at Fulda, maintains that attacks against Roman Catholic churches are now more violent than ever, that they are directed toward suppressing the Church and turning the Nation away from the Church, and to the extermination of Christianity and introduction of a faith incompatible with belief in God and in eternal life.

This letter following so closely on the expulsion from Württemburg of Bishop Sproll of Rottenburg has made a great impression among the Roman Catholics of South Germany. This measure against Bishop Sproll, the official German agency reported some weeks ago, was taken because he was the only citizen in the district who had not voted in the election of April 1 which, it was declared, led to a number of protest meetings from the local population. This action, the report continues, was taken in the interests of law and order after the Bishop himself had refused to leave his diocese voluntarily.

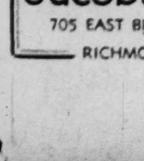
Forgeries Charged on Petition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Justice Ferdinand Pecora today had brought to bear on metropolitan primary complexities an order requiring the Board of Elections to show cause why the petitions designating State Senator Leon A. Fischel, Democrat, as the opponent of Harold Baer, American Labor Party's designee for this legislative seat, should not be thrown out.

The contest is in the Seventeenth Senate District, and Justice Pecora ordered a hearing for next Tuesday after presentation of charges that more than 400 of the 751 names on the Fischel petition were forgeries and less than 100 were legal.

The order was obtained by John R. Brook, Republican, a supporter of Frederick R. Coudert Jr., the unopposed Republican designee in the same Senate district.



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Schools Expect Full Fall Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Full enrollments are expected this fall by 71 per cent of the private schools in the United States, as compared with a 68 per cent expectation reported by similar schools at this time last year. The figures are based upon reports compiled by N. W. Ayer and Sons from a cross-sectional survey of the Nation's private schools.

The returns show that 46 per cent of the schools included in the survey expect an enrollment equal to last year's; 42 per cent expect a larger enrollment, and only 12 per cent expect a smaller enrollment. A number of private schools report they have already filled every place in their boarding departments and are forced to turn away additional applicants.

The greatest increase in the expectation of full enrollments is shown by girls' preparatory schools, 78 per cent of which expect full enrollments this year.

Slur in Czech Daily Protested by Reich

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—The German Minister to Prague has been instructed to protest energetically against an alleged insult to the memory of German soldiers in the World War by the daily newspaper, Morav-Skoslezski Denik.

The Minister further was ordered to demand punishment of the responsible editors and guarantees that such insults will not be repeated.

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Simon Stand Aids Prague to Uphold Czech Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 29—Sir John Simon's pronouncement at Lanark, Scotland, on Aug. 27, which overshadowed all other news here this week end, has given the Prague Government more encouragement than any event for some weeks. It has been received as evidence that Britain acknowledges the Government's good will in the new proposals for settlement with the Sudeten Germans—proposals which were announced shortly before the British Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech and are understood to have affected the tone of that speech.

It is understood that the Government's proposals concern a new administrative division of the Republic into "Gaus" or departments, in which the various nationalities would have control as far as local affairs are concerned, where they had a majority.

Czechs Satisfied

The Government had not expected that Sir John could have gone beyond the declaration of Premier Neville Chamberlain on March 24 last and is satisfied that Britain has spoken plainly enough to indicate its opinion, although it was also sufficiently tactful so as still to leave the way open for Germany to bring pressure upon the Sudeten German Party to adopt a more conciliatory attitude providing it so desires. Sir John's reference to Viscount Runciman as "a representative of all men who desire justice and love peace," is particularly stressed here as is also his hint that in the present Czech-Sudeten-German issue contributions from all parties concerned are urgently necessary—a remark assumed to be addressed to the other main party in the negotiations, since the Prague Government has hitherto been the one to concede.

Simultaneously it should be added that no illusions are held here about Britain's activities in the center of Europe. It is accepted that that country has little interest in the Czechoslovak nationalities strife, but that it is strongly interested in general world peace based upon fair play.

Czechs Blamed

Die Zeit, organ of the Henlein Party, which is strongly critical of Sir John's speech, after commenting on the fact that the Prague Government has succeeded in the past few days in creating a more favorable press in western Europe, stresses the reservation in the speech and ridicules those who entertained naive belief that Britain would anchor the fate of the British Empire on the River Moldau. It regrets that Sir John should have avoided expressing his desire for a speedy end to Prague negotiations to those persons responsible for delay—presumably the Czechs.

"It is amazing to anyone well acquainted with Czechoslovakia that London now appears to show a significant amount of good will where it has not hitherto been shown," says the paper, and it proceeds to state that the Sudeten German Party stands by its demands which are simply fulfillment of objective justice.

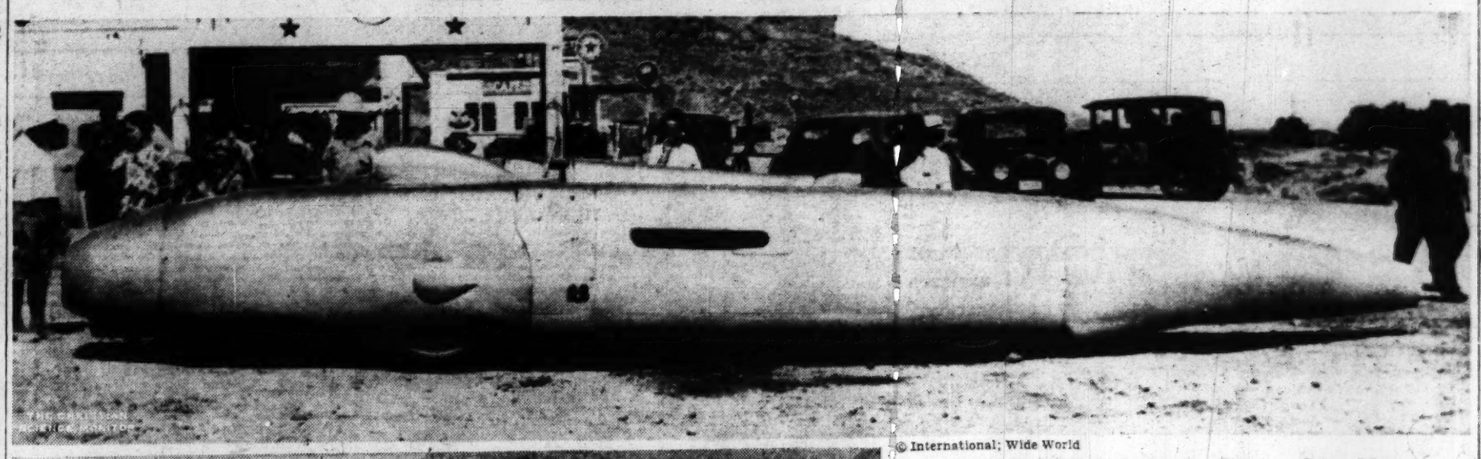
"Times of distress are bitter," Konrad Henlein declared in a week-end speech. "But they make us firm. We are resolute and must tell the world we shall remain so. Distress and sadness are the notes of the present time, but free development and strong faith are notes for the future and the future signifies victory."

Conversations Held

Meanwhile, Lord Runciman and members of his commission have had another busy week end. His apparently private week end in North Bohemia produced another interview with Herr Henlein. This interview coming immediately after the return of Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Lord Runciman's associate in his mediatory work, is interpreted here as meaning Lord Runciman had something to communicate to leaders of the Sudeten German Party which carried the support of the British Government. But nothing has been allowed to leak out regarding these conversations.

Reports from reliable sources indicate that the united front which the Sudeten German Party seeks to present to the world contains a number of cracks.

The Camera Views the News



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Eyston's Thunderbolt—At Rest and in Motion

Traveling so fast that it appears as a blurred streak across the negative, Capt. George E. T. Eyston's Thunderbolt is shown at Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah on Aug. 27 as it set a new world's record of 345.49 miles an hour. In the upper picture the Thunderbolt is shown before it was painted black. The color was changed after the electric-eye timer failed to work because of the sun.

Wide World

Lindberghs on Air Tour

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are seen leaving Okecie Airport at Varsovie, Poland, on their European air tour. The Lindberghs later flew to Moscow, and on Aug. 28 stopped at Kiev on their way to Czechoslovakia.

Wide World

A Statesman's Holiday

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, pictured with his daughter Joan as they left the League of Nations Building in Geneva. Mr. Morgenthau returned from Europe Aug. 28.

U. S. Supplies to Japan Found Essential to War in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — Facts and figures indicating that the United States is commercially allied with Japan in its aggressive war on China by supplying raw materials to Japan absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the war are offered here in a striking study by the Foreign Policy Association.

"Only one measure can alter the outlook for an indefinite prolongation of hostilities, continued wholesale devastation in China, and the growing rick that other Powers may be drawn into the conflict," the report concludes. "This is the refusal of Western Powers, particularly the United States, to continue furnishing war supplies to Japan."

The Neutrality Act, the report says, does not cover raw materials, and these have been going to Japan from the United States in unprecedented quantities. Japan is dependent upon the United States for carrying on its war, the report concludes. This dependence is not only on a quantitative but on a qualitative basis.

Open to Control

"It would be difficult if not impossible for Japan to purchase elsewhere the machinery, machine tools, automobiles, high grade steels, and certain fuels and lubricating oils, which are available in the American market. In view of this special dependence on American war materials, Japan is peculiarly vulnerable to restrictive action undertaken either by the people or the Government of the United States."

The study of what America is now doing to aid an undeclared war in the Far East coincides with the tenth anniversary of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed by 63 Nations, which brought a reminder from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, over the week end, that war has no victor.

"Not even a victor can gain from war," said Mr. Hull.

But the figures offered in the study of the Sino-Japanese conflict, and America's oblique participation in it, indicate that many commercial interests of the United States feel they can gain by supplying the fuel for an undeclared war in which their own country is not involved. Japan's finances are in an acute state and it cannot get loans from abroad, the report, prepared by T. A. Bisson, points out. Japan must have foreign war materials to continue its attack on China. The report continues:

U. S. in Lead

"According to careful estimates, the three leading suppliers of Japan's war materials in 1937 were the United States (54.4 per cent), the British Empire (17.5 per cent) and the Netherlands Indies (7.4 per cent).

"The United States sold Japan important amounts of the following materials: copper, 92.9 per cent; automobiles and parts, 91.2 per cent; petroleum and oil, 60.5 per cent; machinery and engines, 48.5 per cent; pig iron, 41.6 per cent; other iron (including steel), 59.7 per cent, and zinc, 20.4 per cent."

The U. S. Munitions Control Board furnishes licenses only for what are known as finished materials of war, or munitions in the strict sense of the term. Here China got $13,795,000 to Japan's $9,384,000 from April 30, 1937, to June 30, 1938. But in the present undeclared war the raw materials essential to prosecution of war are vastly more important to Japan than finished goods.

Japan bought more than $200,000,000 worth of such materials in 1937 and approximately $73,000,000 worth during the first five months of 1938.

The survey includes that the economic factor is the "most serious threat to Japan's program of military conquest." Even so, it adds, there is "no prospect that Japanese economic disabilities will prove decisive in the near future." On the other hand, China's new unity and military strength "may be relied upon to prevent speedy Japanese victory and to forestall a compromise settlement on Japanese terms."

Party Strife Starts in Tibet

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29 (AP)—Complications in the "forbidden land" of Tibet were reported yesterday by foreign missionaries on the Tibetan border.

They reported the decease of the Jaltsab, or Regent, through whom the Dalai Lama, or political pontiff of Tibet, acted.

Tibet thus is without three key figures. The thirteenth Dalai Lama passed on in December, 1933, the Panchen Lama, who ranked as spiritual ruler of the country but who had been in exile since 1924, passed on in November, 1937.

The missionaries report that a struggle for domination of the country has arisen among the landed gentry, the Young Tibetan Party, the heads of three large Monasteries near Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, and the army.

The advices said that an attempted revolt in the Army had been crushed, but that the rebel leader escaped and was continuing to foment trouble.

Tibet, nominally a Republic, owing allegiance to China, has been practically an independent State since the 1912 revolt led by the Dalai Lama.

Rites for the Panchen Lama still are being carried out at Kanze, on the Tibetan-Chinese border, with the late dignitary's Army followers still unable to obtain permission to transport the body into Tibet for burial. The Panchen Lama passed on at Jyekundo, in Western China, while trying to make his way back to Tibet.

Hull: Reminder for Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, pointedly reminded bellicose nations Aug. 27, on the tenth birthday of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, of their "solemn pledges" to refrain from war. He said:

Today is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. On Aug. 27, 1928, the representatives of the United States, the German Reich, Belgium, the British Commonwealth of Nations, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Czechoslovakia assembled in Paris, declared that they were "deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind," voluntarily renounced war as an instrument of national policy and pledged themselves that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts should never be sought except by pacific means. This pledge has been assumed by and is binding on 63 nations.

It is the great tragedy of today that although modern experience has demonstrated that not even a victor can gain from war, nevertheless in certain parts of the world strife and conflict are bringing untold misery to millions, and in other parts the idea of warfare is being actually glorified. Governments and peoples cannot be unmindful of other obligations and responsibilities, for on the observance or nonobservance of the solemn pledges made ten years ago depends the preservation of all that is valuable and worthwhile in the life of each and every nation.

The Secretary's views had the effect of reinforcing a warning of world peril from the German-Czechoslovakian dispute, voiced only a few hours earlier by Sir John Simon, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

During another such week-end crisis just three months ago, Mr. Hull similarly warned on May 28, that the anti-war pledge was "no less binding now than when it was entered into."

Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

permit Herr Hitler to represent it as at least a partial victory.

This "realistic" view of French authorities has, of course, one dangerous side, which they don't seem to take very fully into account: it might just possibly be considered bluff by Germany and both parties might find themselves in an even more inextricable position than at present.

Nevertheless there is undoubtedly, after Sir John's speech at Lanark and Winston Churchill's speech in Essex, stressing the menace to peace of Berlin's action in calling out part of the reserves a much more hopeful atmosphere in Paris diplomatic circles than prevailed at the end of last week.

One might summarize the situation by saying that the European tension is greater than ever, as this decisive week opens, but that from the French viewpoint at least the prospects for a peaceful solution are likewise greater.

Horthy Back in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Aug. 29 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, returned today from a State visit to Germany on which he conferred with Reichsführer Hitler. The excursion boat Sofia, on which he arrived, was escorted down the Danube by a torpedo flotilla.

U. S. and Japanese In Dispute Over Gunboat's Rights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Navy Department dispatches disclosed today that for four days the U. S. Gunboat Monocacy has been in the midst of exploding mines on the Upper Yangtze river.

The dispatches said 15 mines have exploded in the neighborhood of the boat. The Japanese have been engaged in mine sweeping between Kiukiang and the west end of the south channel.

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (AP)—A dispute over the rights of a United States gunboat in China waters under Japanese control was reported today from Kiukiang, 135 miles down the Yangtze River from Hankow, by authoritative sources.

The dispute concerned the gunboat Monocacy, which was shaken and showered with water but not damaged by the explosion of two mines 80 yards from the gunboat's anchorage at Kiukiang on Aug. 27.

A protest by Lieut. C. V. Conlan, commander of the boat, a reliable informant said, was rejected by the Japanese Vice-Consul, who in effect contended that foreign warships were in battle areas at their own risk.

Lieut. Conlan was understood to have countered that he was holding the Japanese responsible for any mishap resulting from Japanese operations, or from mine explosions, especially since the Nippon navy was sweeping the river continuously.

The Japanese were said to have refused to permit the Monocacy to proceed down river to Shanghai, and it was understood the Kiukiang Vice-Consul suggested foreign warships at Hankow proceed up river.

Hankow, provisional Chinese capital, is the main objective of the present Japanese offensive.

The gunboat Oahu was under orders to relieve the Monocacy and was to have left Nanking Sunday for Wuhu, there to await a final decision by Washington on the Kiukiang situation.

It was stated by the Kiukiang informant that the Monocacy had a coal supply for one week and food for two; that Japanese had offered both coal and food but the Monocacy refused the offer, maintaining a right to navigate the Yangtze freely, since Japanese transports and merchantmen were doing so.

China Air Service Halted

HANKOW, Aug. 29 (AP)—For the first time since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, Hankow, Chungking and other interior cities were without regular commercial air communication with the outside world today.

The only two airlines operating between Hong Kong and the hinterland announced temporary suspension of service as a result of the machine-gunning of a passenger plane off the South China coast Aug. 24, in which 14 persons were killed.

The lines were the China National Aviation Corporation, owned by Chinese and American interests, and the Eurasia Corporation, in which Germans have an interest.

The Eurasia Corporation also discontinued service temporarily between Hankow and Sian, capital of Shensi Province. The National Corporation, however, hopes to continue its Hankow-Chungking line by which it is possible to leave the interior over an indirect route through Yunan and French Indo-China.

During the past three weeks only one train was believed to have completed a through run between Hankow and Hong Kong. Japanese have made aerial attacks on the railroad at points between Canton and Changsha.

High Chinese postal officials now are in Hankow seeking to perfect an emergency system to move mail from the interior to the coast, possibly by using motor vehicles to close gaps in the rail service.

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that he saw no need for further investigation of the machine-gunning of the American and Chinese-owned passenger plane off the South China coast Aug. 24.

He reiterated a previous denial that Japanese warplanes machine-gunned the plane after it had alighted on a waterway south of Canton, indicating that Japan would take that stand in her reply to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's protest.

The reply will be made "soon," he said.

"Personally," he declared, "I believe that if the United States investigates further they will come to agree with the Japanese version of the incident."

He said it was very difficult for Japanese airmen to differentiate between commercial and military planes.

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Tourist in Hong Kong Finds City of Contrasts

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-first in a Series of Articles

HONG KONG—In the last 52 days I have flown 21,500 miles over Imperial Airways routes from London to the heart of Africa, to Australia and finally to Britain's Far East outpost, Hong Kong.

Certainly Hong Kong has become a key not only of British but of Chinese concern. Through this port go all kinds of ancillary materials for the use of the Chinese armies, food, barbed wire, lorries. Nearly half a million refugees have entered the city. They sleep on street corners, under the windows of shops, along the roads, and soon camps are to be set up for them. Without the presence of the foreign Government in control of this British Crown Colony, Japan would have had a clear road to southern China.

The 11-mile island with its ridge of hills rising 2000 feet above the city affords practically no space for cultivation. But terraced on those hills are beautiful homes. Every night with the coming of dusk the hills become radiant with light, a fairyland of color like the Chinese jewel trees in the curio shop windows.

One of Great Ports

Even before the Japanese-Chinese conflict the city had become one of the great ports of the world and England had leased the New Territories on the shore to protect it. Now with the money-making which accompanies war the city is even more prosperous.

I am reminded many times a day that this is not China. In a sense, of course, it is not. The British administrators have instituted many reforms which are western, and underneath my windows at the Peninsula Hotel is the starting point of the longest continuous railway line in the world on which you might travel to the English Channel in three weeks. That is, you might if the way were not blocked by fighting in the north.

But in another sense the city has much Chinese atmosphere. The foreigners are definitely in the minority. There is the constant clop, clop of heelless shoes on the pavement. Rickshas are the popular means of conveyance. The harbor is thronged with golden sailed sampans and junks, some of them floating kitchens like the Xochimilco boats purveying food to the pleasure boats and to the people from the swimming clubs, of which there are many. For the Chinese, both men and women, have taken to the water, together and in western suits, some of the clubs having as many as 5000 members.

Chinese Quarters

A few of the Chinese wear the old-time dress. But for the most part the men have doffed their long robes for trousers, and the women their trousers for long straight dresses, slashed on both sides half way to the knees.

A few blocks from the big tourist hotels are typical Chinese quarters, crowded streets lined with open shops and hung with masses of posters. The letter writers do business along the pavement, as do the dentists with their booths hung with long strings of the teeth they presumably have pulled. The fortune tellers elbow the chiropodists. Artists display their wares along the walls like the open-air markets in Greenwich Village. With their characteristic disregard for the sidewalk, crowds of Chinese strollers throng the pavement making motor traffic a difficult business.

Possession Point where the English flag first was hoisted on the island has become a little Coney Island with palmists, food shops, and amusement places lining the point.

You can buy everything from jade to live snakes in the quarter and if you like to step into the flower market you can choose between clumps of fragrant white ginger, lotus, wild gardenias, and the tiny pink flowers strung on long curling branches called the chain of love.

There is another bit of old China over on the mainland where the New Territories jut toward Canton, Kam Tin, a walled city where pigs and chickens jostle hordes of dirty children and the muddy tatters of the grown folk are in great contrast to the immaculate whites of the men and the gay flowered dresses of higher class Chinese.

Talks With Women

In the city I have dined with Lulu Wong, Anna May Wong's sister, herself well known in the western theater world, and have gone with her to a Chinese play where the property man wearing a singlet trotted about, the actors addressed the audience in long dialogues, one of the women players in a chiffon robe embroidered with sequins flourished an American cotton handkerchief striped in gaudy sport colors, the orchestra from one corner of the stage squealed and banged away, the wings were crowded with watchers (some of them crying babies), the audience cracked pumpkin and melon seeds, and a small boy stood for hours down in front of the stage intent on the performance.

I have done many things. But the most enjoyable was a luncheon with seven Chinese women where we talked frankly and as friends.

Since what we said might not be altogether acceptable in some quarters I shall not name my hostess, other than to say that she presides over one of the great Chinese houses of Hong Kong, and I shall further protect her by adding that she did not contribute to the frank conversation.

We talked of the tremendous progress of this generation of women, the first to come to maturity with unbound feet and of the place they are taking in politics, of the "alleyway education" in which they have volunteered to teach children, of their presence at the front as soldiers and first aid workers, and of the relief associations. One of these, the Hong Kong Chinese Women's Soldiers Relief Association, was started within the year by eight women and now has more than 2,000 members each paying a Hong Kong dollar a month in dues, and helping to raise thousands of dollars for relief work, including the care of Chinese war orphans.

Menu Served

We flourished our chopsticks over a meal which was just a little snack, beginning with sharks' fins in combs, fried prawns, and eastern melon in which a soup had been steaming all day, and went on with fairies delight, snow fungus, and chicken soup, roasted chicken with crisp skin, mushrooms and cabbage, shellfish, walnuts and chicken, ginger and duck, sweet and sour pork, fried Wan Ton, and fried rice. The sweet was paste buns containing black bean jam and after the noodles in soup, and almond tea we had fruit including dragon's eyes from dishes made of gold dust, their lovely imperial yellow sides carved by hand.

Then we proceeded to the real business of the day. Suppose, I said, that we at this table were the great council of China, what would you do?

Like a flash came the answer, force the wealthy to give their money and buy ammunition and airplanes, everything to win the war.

The women wanted to ask me a "rude" question they said. Would I mind? No. Well then, when Americans talk so much against aggression why don't they help China now and stop what "looks self-contradictory."

There was only one way to answer that. If we women actually were a council all of us should be against war. Wasn't that so,

I would like to ask a "rude" question too, I said. If Chinese women were in power would they stop that form of minor but accepted graft that in the Far East is "squeeze."

Some of them thought that human beings, men and women, were pretty much alike. But most of them believed that women would be more honest in public life than men.

Women Desire Little

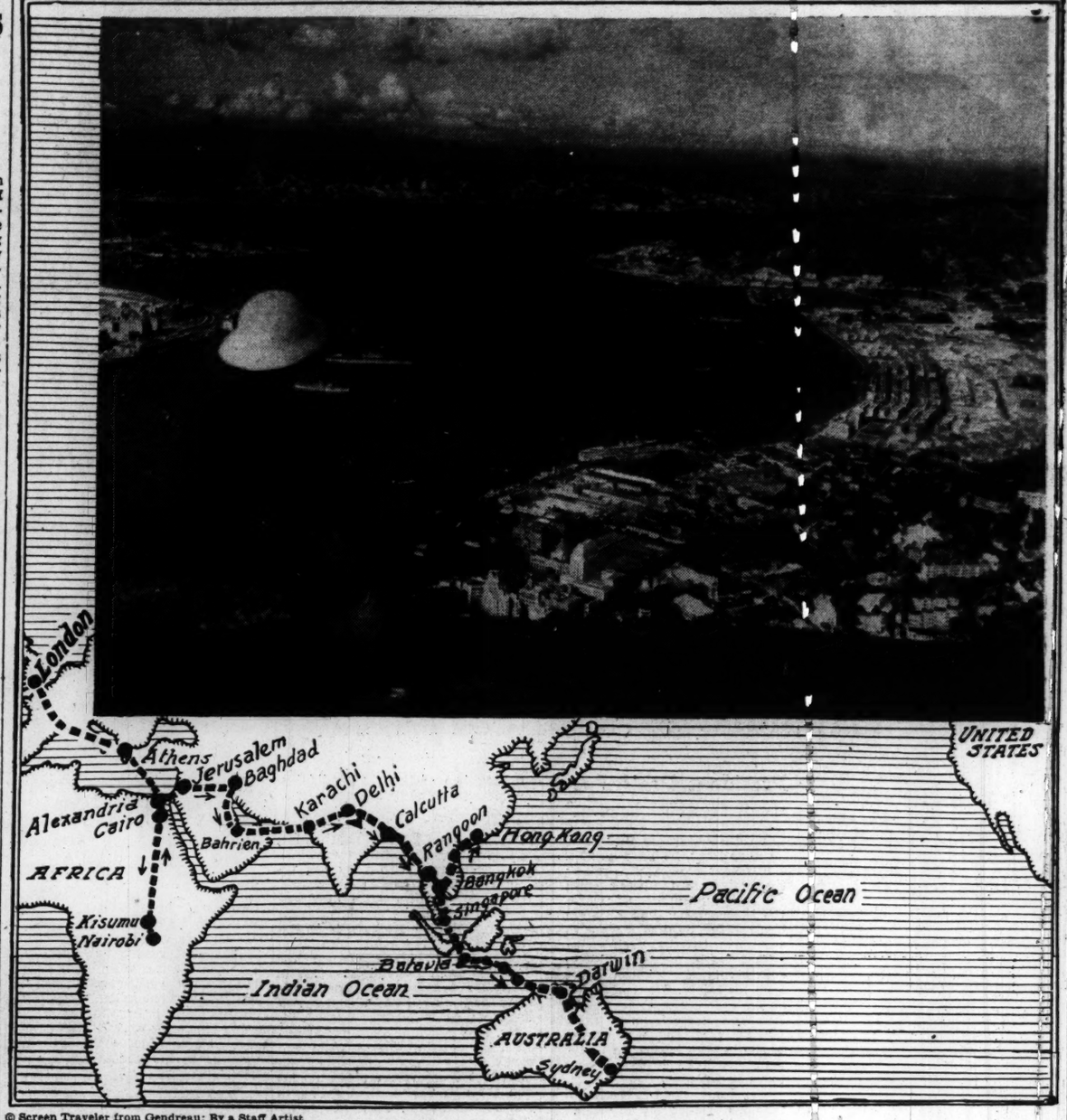
One of them advanced the opinion that women want little beyond a few dresses and some jewelry, and "not the millions that men can spend in one night."

Chinese women know that "squeeze" exists, she added, "for haven't we been spending money for years on airplanes and ammunitions for defense and where are those airplanes and those ammunitions now?"

We talked more of what women are doing in China today, one of the guests remarking that "before the war it was the Chinese women who sat about hotel lobbies and now it is the Chinese men." They agreed that they would not return to their old secluded existence for anything in the world. In the words of one woman, "Why should we be pressed down? We have the same kind of brain as a man and we can do the same work."

As we walked out through the garden, the Chinese women in their flowered dresses like butterflies hovering over the great blue pots of flowering zinnias I believed what I have been hearing during all of my stay in Hong Kong, "The women are China today," and I was glad that I had come all these thousands of miles if only to see them burst the chrysalis of tradition and habit and come out and be a part of the world.

Hong Kong: Western Threshold to Southern China



© Screen Traveler from Gendreau; By a Staff Artist

The City and Its Harbor From Victoria Peak, Looking Toward Happy Valley and the Lyemun Pass

Below is a map of the route followed by the air tourist in round-the-world flight.

Church Liberty Said to Depend On Freedom of Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Freedom of labor and religious freedom are political policies which "stand or fall together," the annual Labor Sunday message, issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, says. Published in accordance with the custom of the Council, the statement emphasizes that freedom in one sphere of activity is impossible when it is denied in another.

"Under dictatorships, whether of the Right or of the Left, it is not alone the freedom of labor to organize independently of the employer and of the State which has been denied, but also free speech, free press, freedom of assemblage and freedom of worship," the message declares.

Reaffirmation of faith in the political wisdom of freedom and democracy is asked by the Council, which emphasizes that "labor must be organized as a necessary factor in the extension of democratic processes in American life."

Those industrial leaders who have entered into collective bargaining relations with their employees are praised in the message as "statesmen." On the other hand, the tendency of some employers to use "the misdeeds of labor organizations as an excuse for obscuring the major issue of democratic industrial relations" is deplored.

"It is the duty of Christians not only to bear witness to their faith within the existing economic order, but also . . . to contribute to the transformation, and if necessary, the thorough reconstruction, of the present economic and political system," the message continues.

"In pursuing these ends, Christian men and women in the same occupations should meet together for prayerful discussion as to how in their particular sphere of life the problems which arise can be dealt with. . . . In their membership in political parties, employers' associations, trade unions, farmers' organizations, consumers' co-operatives, and other similar groups, Christians have an opportunity to make their influence felt."

The message asks that both employers and employees discontinue "violence, racketeering, autocratic methods, internal dissension, refusal to participate in genuine collective bargaining, breaking of contracts, the use of industrial spies and misleading propaganda."

Labor must learn that it has to accept the obligations which arise in a democracy and learn to take care that its organizations are democratically and responsibly conducted, it adds.

Believers in democracy, the message concludes, should unite in opposing an increase in armaments, conscription and industrial mobilization; in supporting "all measures for removing the basic economic causes of war; and in building a co-operative world order."

Of All Things . . . !

Smoked Oysters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — What are thought to be the first smoked oysters ever sold commercially in the United States, consisting of 1,000 cases, were put upon the market in Tacoma and Seattle during the early summer of 1938. These oysters are cured in the smoke of crab apple wood, and are considered a great delicacy. They are produced in the shallow bays of western Washington and Oregon.

The coming of the smoked oyster to the shelves of the markets and grocery stores in these Northwest Pacific cities is merely the introduction of a particularly choice viand. The appearance of the oyster in its usual form, steamed and then canned, occurred a decade and more ago, after many years of experimentation. Today this industry laughs at depression. Steadily it is possessing itself of its natural field, the western United States.

Arthur Lillie, General Manager of Willapoint Oysters, Inc., one of the larger western oyster-producing concerns, with headquarters in Seattle, states that "our difficulty in the past few years has been to allocate the supply to take care of the demand. Each succeeding year sees the number of employees increase, as more and more acreage is being put into service."

Schools for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—When the little old schoolhouse went on the auction block, Harry W. Coe was on the sentimental side and bought it for $900.

Located in the Evergreen District, the picturesque one-room structure known as the Highland School was recently auctioned by the Board of Supervisors with Mr. Coe proving the highest bidder. Organized in 1906, the school district lapsed four years ago when attendance dropped below the required eight pupils, and was formally abandoned two years ago.

Mr. Coe, who owns extensive cattle range property in this section, at one time attended the old school, and he had a sentimental attachment for it which induced him to buy it, including four acres of land. He plans to convert it into a private recreation building.

Fish Hatchery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont.—Hatching two and one-quarter million fish eggs may seem an insurmountable task to the layman, but to Supervisor Lloyd Justus, Glacier National Park hatchery, it's just another summer's work.

Two million black spotted or native eggs and 250,000 rainbow eggs were imported from Yellowstone National Park in four shipments for the hatchery at Glacier Park station last spring. Since then 578,700 native and 240,000 rainbow trout have reached the "fry" stage (one to one and one-half inches in length) and have been planted in park lakes and streams.

Movie Enthusiasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Latham Nichols, of Peola Mills, Madison county, Virginia, and Aubrey Nichols of Nicholas Hollow, a deep gorge of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the same country, are 30-mile walkers when they want to go to Luray, in adjoining Page county, to see the movies.

They are Saturday night patrons of the Page Theater, at Luray. They walk the 18 miles from their home and return about daylight on Sunday mornings.

The boys have accumulated "picture money" from the sale of huckleberries they have gathered this summer in the Blue Ridge, they say. In covering the distance to and from their homes, the boys have to pass through the most isolated parts of the Shenandoah National Park.

Big Star to Shade Little Star

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—William H. Christie, Mount Wilson Observatory astronomer, is looking forward to 1940 and another eclipse by a star 10,000,000 times as large as the sun.

This star is made of pretty thin stuff, he said, its density averaging about that of a vacuum in an electric light bulb.

It has a companion or component star which is just as bright, but hotter and about 20 times smaller. They revolve about a common orbit and together are known as Zeta Aurigae. Every 973 days the larger star eclipses the smaller.

In 1934 and again in 1937 Mr. Christie observed with a spectrograph the eclipse, the smaller star's bright light shining through the atmosphere of the larger until its light was blotted out altogether.

"The reason for the great interest in the eclipses of Zeta Aurigae lies in the fact it is the only star known, other than the sun, which is a dwarf star," said Mr. Christie, "in which we are able actually to measure the heights to which the various elements constituting the atmosphere of a giant star extend.

"Since we can readily determine the velocities with which the two stars are passing each other, across the line of sight, we know at any instant how far above the opaque photosphere of the large, cool star the analyzing beam from the hot, small star is passing."

First he said, comes calcium, hydrogen "and then later ionized titanium, followed by other ionized elements, and finally the spectral lines due to the natural metals."

One reason he is looking forward to the 1940 eclipse is that the results were different in the two previous observations.

"The atmosphere of the giant star is not stable like that of the earth," Mr. Christie said, "but evidently it is in violent turmoil.

"At times it expands like a child's balloon when it is inflated, and at others it shrinks. But the strangest thing is that it does not expand uniformly. There is evidence that some calcium gas is ejected far above the surface of the star."

Mr. Christie suggested that the temperature in the center of the giant star must be "far beyond anything we can imagine," and that at its boundary "our vacuum in the electric light globe becomes a solid object by comparison."

Breads of the World

All the different types of bread used throughout the world will be displayed at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

Spiritual Revival America's Need, Vandenberg Says

GRAND LEDGE, Mich., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan called for a "spiritual revival" in the United States, "a revival not only in religion but in all things of the spirit," in an address delivered here yesterday.

The Nation, he said, "needs to renew its understanding that there are three things far more important than cash registers, trade balances, cash from Washington, and purchased elections."

The Senator also warned that any attempt to subject the Supreme Court to political controls would be a potential blow at religious liberty.

Threat to Freedom

Speaking before the Michigan Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, the senior Michigan Senator asserted that "when the spirit of the Constitution dies religious freedom perishes."

"You have just one warrant for religious freedom," he said, "an inviolate Constitution and an inviolate Supreme Court to give it voice. One is important without the other."

Turning back to the disputed Supreme Court reorganization bill of 1937, Senator Vandenberg warned that any effort to submit this court to political controls; to make it submissive to the temporary gales of passion which periodically sweep every nation; to rob it of its supreme Constitutional jurisdiction; any such effort—no matter how nobly meditated or how persuasively argued—any such effort is a potential blow at all liberties, emphatically including religious liberty; and any failure of our people to resist all such efforts, no matter how plausibly urged, is freedom's suicide."

"There would be nothing about an American dictatorship which would be any more tolerant and benign than any other tyranny," he said. "Indeed the sinister word 'purge'—in another aspect—already has significantly crept into our own contemporary lexicon. . . .

Trades Lose All

"It is all very well to slip and slide along toward a collectivist state in which a paternal government promises a new degree of material security in return for a less degree of personal liberty," the Senator remarked, "but those who try to trade liberty for security usually wind up by losing both."

Asserting that there is the shadow of "Fascism at the right and Communism at the left," Senator Vandenberg said that "the character of American institutions is threatened by an easy, painless drift toward the pattern of strong, autocratic, central controls which are today's curse in much of the Old World."

"We are nearer today to 'government by executive decree' and by bureaucratic mandates that reach intimately into the lives and livelihoods of our people than ever before," he said. "I do not question motives. I only register trends."

The Senator concluded by calling again for "a spiritual renaissance," a revival of "the spirit of applied Christianity. The spirit of applied Constitutionalism. The spirit of traditional Americanism."

Specific World Issues Placed Before Students at Mendham

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 27—Splitting into four "commissions," each containing approximately two boys and girls, the Fourth Annual Leadership Institute on International Problems embarked here today upon a new and comprehensive educational program designed to train young people in the technique of furthering world peace.

For a week the commissions will study specific world problems in their relation to United States foreign policy, and then must recommend to the Institute as a whole practical action which this nation might take toward cultivation of better relations with its neighbors and the achievement of international good will.

Technique of Leadership

Adult advisers are here to help smooth out difficulties and suggest sources of information, but the definition of problems, the discernment of issues, and the determination of the theoretical solution will be left to the delegates, all high school and college students. The chief restriction is that all recommendations must have a practical basis and implementation.

Through such a process, the 76 student delegates drawn from cities and towns in the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Area, are expected to acquire a basic understanding of major world problems and, perhaps more important, to develop a technique of leadership which should enable them to stimulate interest in those matters among associates, families and communities. That is the hope of the Foreign Policy Association and the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations, sponsors of the meeting.

In its methods of training young persons for peace work, this is a unique conference, according to Miss Frances Williams, Educational Director of the Institute. Miss Williams, who is Student Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association and, therefore, is in contact with youth movements throughout the United States, knows of no similar group anywhere in the country, but she believes that the plan could be adopted profitably in many communities.

"Most conferences on international affairs are for adults, and those held for students, such as model assemblies, lean strongly toward idealistic lines," she said. "In addition, there are several training courses for work in specific organizations, among which are the American Student Union and the Student Peace Service Camps, but here the staff has developed quite different objectives.

"No single division of the Student Peace Movement is favored, although, of course, there is no reason why one of our graduates should not apply his training to any particular work. Moreover, we are interested in cultivating a realistic approach to world problems—to show the differences between the ideal and the best course possible under the circumstances. The goal is sanity in our foreign policy, and ultimately an improvement in the state of international amity through the influence of American public opinion."

Four Principal Topics

Both Miss Williams and Carl H. Voss, Administrative Director, stressed the importance of holding the conference here in the de luxe camp environment of the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation, which is well supplied with books and current periodicals, but sufficiently isolated to bar distraction. Although there is much outdoor sport and an integrated program of entertainment, the chief interest centers about student conference rooms and the four commission topics: (1) The European Crisis and American Foreign Policy; (2) The Far Eastern Situation and American Foreign Policy; (3) Latin America and the Good Neighbor Program, and (4) Propaganda—Its Influence Upon American Public Opinion.

All of the Commissions have elected chairmen and each also is supplied with a "foreign expert." Thus the Latin-American group is aided by a Chilean, the Far Eastern by a Chinese student, and the European by a Czechoslovakian. Assisting the Commission on Propaganda is a Negro girl from Harlem who has made studies of propaganda as it affects racial minorities.

Outside lecturers or faculty members, selected for their social knowledge of world affairs and for teaching ability, keep the conference on its intellectual toes. The two speakers for today, for example, were Miss Loh Tsei, a leader in the All-China Student Union, and Jay Allan, British lecturer, who described, respectively, the Sino-Japanese struggle and the Loyalist movement in Spain. The program was part of an orientation course on world danger spots in 1938.

St. Louis Opera Ends Big Season

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Marking up a season's attendance of 764,131, second highest in its history, the St. Louis Municipal Opera closed its twentieth season last night.

Although attendance fell below last year's all-time record of 774,958, Jerome Kern's "Roberta" established two new marks—72,251 for a week's showing and 10,700 for a single performance.

"Show Boat" which closed the season with a two-week run, attracted 131,518 to the outdoor theater, surpassing its 1930 and 1934 runs.

Ziegfeld's "Rosalie" was second in weekly attendance with 70,800.

The Municipal Theater Association said that despite increased expenses, the season approximately would "break even." If there is a loss, guarantors will not be called upon, as the Association has a small surplus from last season. Two performances were rained out this year.

Electric 'Moving Day'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration has reported that more than a dozen farmers in scattered parts of the country had moved their houses to REA lines when they found installing wire to their homes too expensive.

In South Carolina a farmer found it would cost $165 to build the line and $50 to move his house close to the REA wires. So he moved the house.

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Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Our Fur Shop Presents the New Aristocrat of the Fur World
SKUNK COATS
Jet Black and Sable Dyed
Dramatically styled in the new 40-Inch Box Swagger.
$298
29.80 Down; Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.
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REGULARLY in The Christian Science Monitor, grocers are featuring delicious summer foods, so easy to prepare that dinner almost puts itself on the table. Enjoy added hours of leisure by depending on Monitor grocery advertisements to help you plan quick-to-get meals!

GOP Aid to O'Connor Assailed By Party's Manhattan Nominee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Making a joint attack on Representative John J. O'Connor, Tammany Democrat and Chairman of the House Rules Committee whom President Roosevelt has written off the list of Party eligibles for renomination, and Republicans who are supporting him in their primary, Allen W. Dulles, official Republican designee for this Sixteenth Congressional District seat, Manhattan, had his offensive underway today.

Republicans in Congress had found no Democrat more antagonistic toward everything Republican "than this same Mr. O'Connor whom a few would now elevate to the position of standard-bearer of the Republican Party," Mr. Dulles said.

False Halo

His attack listed as O'Connor supporters "those who opposed (New York City anti-Tammany) fusion last year, die-hards ignorant of the world changes of the last 50 years, those who would campaign for the Sultan of Sulu if it would annoy the President, a few so-called leaders of society who rarely vote, but are very vocal, and those unacquainted with the record and misled by the false halo which always surrounds the man who is attacked by those in high position."

"Is it to be our only requirement for the selection of a Republican candidate that Roosevelt hates him?" Mr. Dulles asked in a nation-wide radiocast which opened his stumping in the only campaign for a seat in the Lower House of Congress that has been brought within the lines of the President's drive to remold the New Deal Legislature.

"The Republican Party should not hesitate to take as its candidate as man from any party at any time, provided that he stands and has consistently stood for the principles of good government and is of proved character and ability," Mr. Dulles said. "It is principle, however, and not temporary expediency, which should guide the choice.

"And now what about Mr. O'Connor as a Republican nominee? During his career in Congress, he has boxed the compass in his poltical views. It is hard to find anything he has not supported, and almost equally difficult to find anything which he has not opposed at one time or another.

Liberals for Principle

"He has been a business baiter and a business backer by intervals. He has voted for practically all our alphabetical woes. Was Congressman O'Connor's voice raised during that momentous fight over the Supreme Court bill? If so I did not hear it, and I can find no public record of it. . . .

"You would not find among the supporters of Mr. O'Connor representatives of that younger and more liberal group who are more and more coming into power in the Republican Party, who believe that the Party must be a Party of principle and not a Party of mere expediency.

"The Republican Party must look to this group—not to New Deal Tammany politicians—to supply the men to cope with the problems before us after these six years of dabbling in economic theories which have brought this, the richest country on earth, to a position where, in fact, it is suffering more than almost any country in the world, if we are to judge by unemployment, by the unbalanced budget, and by the other indices of economic distress."

Mr. O'Connor's Democratic counterpart to the opposition of Mr. Dulles, who is a lawyer, diplomatist, and author of works on disarmament, neutrality, and peace, is James H. Fay, long a Party arbiter in the Sixteenth District and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

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A Clean Sweep For Relief Check

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. (AP)—Sweeping the street that runs in front of his little home makes Mudianna Esto "feel good inside," and causes the bread he buys with relief money to "taste sweet."

The Italian farm laborer, who applied for relief two months ago after being in this country seven years, didn't like to accept the $3.60 weekly relief check without earning it.

The street, Elm Way, needed cleaning, he thought, so he began to sweep it. He works an average of six hour a day in the street of his neighborhood. He explained: "They give me money to live; I keep this town clean like table."

Describing his "feeling" when his first relief check arrived, he declared, "I look at it. I think, this is a wonderful country. I decide I will be an honest man with this land which is good to me. So I start to sweep the street."

In addition, Mr. Esto makes minor repairs to properties on the alleys.

Cobb Speed Attempt Postponed by Storm

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 29 (AP)—A rainstorm today postponed John Cobb's attempt to break the world land speed record of 345.49 miles per hour set Saturday, Aug. 27, by Capt. George E. T. Eyston.

The storm left large pools of water on the salt race course.

Reid Railton, designer of the car which Mr. Cobb has described as the fastest in existence, said if the weather cleared it might be possible to run tomorrow.

Lewis to Go to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Labor officials said today John L. Lewis, CIO leader, would leave for Mexico City tomorrow to attend the Pan-American Labor Congress.

Short Jacket —Long Fur

Monitor Advertisers Are Showing These Chubby Little Jackets Now

The shorter the jacket, the longer the fur. Those little jackets of fox or skunk—the kind your favorite film stars wear—are in the August showings of most Monitor-advertised furriers. So watch for their advertisements and you can try this fashion for yourself.

The President Gives a Small Party

Wide World

Mrs. La Guardia Caroline O'Day Mayor La Guardia Mrs. Roosevelt

Purge Expands to South Carolina

HYPE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt took a new step forward today in his drive to purge Congress of anti-administration Democrats.

The President suggested the nomination of a New Deal supporter in the South Carolina Democratic primary tomorrow. Simultaneously he arranged a Labor Day talk in Denton, Maryland, against Senator Millard E. Tydings, an Administration foe seeking renomination.

Mr. Roosevelt, in response to questions, said last night that the withdrawal of State Senator Edgar A. Brown from the South Carolina senatorial race last week "clarifies" the election issue in that State.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and Gov. Olin D. Johnston remain in the race. Senator Smith, regarded by Administration followers as a conservative, has opposed some key New Deal measures. Governor Johnston has pledged adherence to the Administration.

Of Senator Smith and Governor Johnston, the President said:

"One of these candidates thinks in terms of the past and governs his actions accordingly.

"The other thinks in terms of 1938, 1948, and 1958 as well.

"On Tuesday, the electorate of South Carolina will make this choice. On them rests the responsibility of selecting a representative in the United States Senate to play a part in the framing of legislation to carry out the objectives of the Administration's program. . . ."

President Praises New Negro 'Heaven'

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 29

President Roosevelt, taking time off from the week end's political maneuvers at which the Democratic Party purge was speeded up, had a word to say about the self-styled Father Devine's Negro "Heaven," across the Hudson River from his estate. Speaking today at an open-air meeting of the Roosevelt Home Club, he said:

"I am very confident that the people in that 'heaven' in Ulster County will be good neighbors to us in Dutchess County."

The site was sold to the Negro religious leader by Howland Spencer who opposes Mr. Roosevelt's economic policies. Delegations of Harlem Negroes visit the estate periodically for picnics.

Smith Puts State First

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator E. D. Smith (D) of South Carolina issued a statement last night asserting "I regret that President Roosevelt has seen fit to inject himself into the South Carolina senatorial campaign in an eleventh-hour attempt to influence the voters of this state.

"I admit on certain issues I do think in 'terms of the past' because I cannot forget when federal powers extend into South Carolina and all but destroyed our commonwealth. In my closing radio speech of the campaign tomorrow (Monday) night at 7:30, I will have more to say as to the past as well as the present and the future.

"But let me now make my position clear so there can be no mistake about it. As long as South Carolina keeps me in the Senate, I will follow the Roosevelt Administration or the administration of any other Democratic President except when to do so will be in direct conflict with what I consider the best interests of South Carolina.

"When there is a conflict, I will not hesitate in the future as in the past to oppose the President and his Administration; and if that be treason, let my opposition make the most of it."

Tydings Mum on Purge

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt's forthcoming visit to Maryland intensified today the New Deal issue in the fight between Administration-approved Representative David J. Lewis and purge-listed Senator Millard E. Tydings for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the Sept. 12 primary.

A second New Dealer, Arthur E. Hungerford, one-time NRA official, also is in the race, but it is Mr. Lewis whom Mr. Roosevelt has blessed, and it was expected the President would speak out for him and add fuel to the fire he already has directed at Senator Tydings.

The President's Labor Day speech at Denton will take him next door to Dorchester County, home of Senator George L. Radcliffe, personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and generally regarded as a New Dealer, but managing Senator Tydings' campaign for re-election.

Senator Tydings had no comment on the announcement from the Summer White House that the President would inspect a Potomac River bridge site at Morgantown Sunday and speak at Denton Monday, but Senator Radcliffe went on the air last night to urge his return to the Senate.

"Let us support Senator Tydings for re-election whether we do or do not approve all his views," Senator Radcliffe said. "Let us have respect for the spirit of inquiry, frankness and sincerity which has prompted his activities."

Glass Says Ickes Errs

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass on Aug. 27 characterized as a "wanton falsehood" a statement made by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech in Tacoma that "no Senator comes oftener and with more insistence for PWA grants than this same Senator Glass."

"Secretary Ickes," Senator Glass said, "has become a confirmed blackguard, saturated with hate for every member of Congress who voted against spendthrift practices of the New Deal authorities and against projecting the Government into every conceivable species of business. His statement concerning me is simply a wanton falsehood.

Secretary Ickes also said that "the reactionary press hails this 'rugged individual' as another Horatus at the bridge because of his bitter attacks on economic policies of the Government," and termed Secretary Glass as one of the "political hypocrites that bite the hand that feeds them."

"I doubt if there is a member of Congress who has had less than I to do with so-called Government grants," Senator Glass retorted. "Without instant access to my office records, I cannot exactly state the facts; but my recollection is that in five years I have done little more than present an application of the University of Virginia for a single 'grant,' without one word of 'insistence.'

"Frankly, the only reason I have not insistently advocated these projects is that I have not believed in Federal 'grants,' every dollar of which, with accrued interest, Virginia taxpayers must repay; and Secretary Ickes is simply mean and impertinent in his insulting remarks on the subject.

"Things have come to a pretty stage when a member of Congress, notwithstanding his opposition to an economic policy, may not bring to the attention of a paid official in Washington the business of his constituents without being coarsely upbraided for his action. To contend otherwise is nothing short of downright asininity."

Hit Again in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29 (AP)—The "never-a-dull-moment" Texas electorate that stampeded Hill Billy W. Lee O'Daniel into the Governor's office on his baptism in politics stood off today and viewed its handiwork in a runoff primary which:

1. Sent a political infant to Congress.
2. Ousted New Deal favorite W. D. McFarlane from his congressional post and substituted 35-year-old Ed Gossett, who had careered from oil field roughneck, kitchenware salesman, magazine peddler, cotton picker and college politician to district attorney.
3. Gently spanked O'Daniel by crushing two of the six candidates he worked arduously to elect as his "lieutenants."

Some 900,000 voters, almost a record for a runoff gave youth a big inning. They revolted mildly against a gubernatorial hero they set up only four weeks ago in a primary dedicated to the demise of "professional politicians."

Young Lindley Beckworth is the oratorical East Texan who beat County Judge Brady Gentry for Congress from District Three. The youngster promised healthier pensions for the aged and allegiance to President Roosevelt.

Mr. McFarlane's defeat added another to the list of Congressmen who received "my friend" greetings from President Roosevelt on his recent trip through Texas, then failed to win renomination. Militant Maury Maverick of San Antonio, strong favorite of the New Deal Administration, was defeated in the first primary. So was Representative Morgan Sanders of Canton, District Three.

GOP Berates Spoils Grab

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Republican National Committee accused President Rosevelt today of reducing the merit system in government to a "mere subterfuge to cover the greatest spoils grab in our history."

The Committee declared in a statement that no Administration ever had professed greater respect for civil service yet had done more to exploit and circumvent it.

More than 82 per cent of government employees were under civil service when the President took office, a committee survey reported, but only 65 per cent were in that category at the first of this year.

McAdoo Is at Cross Roads

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—The long public career of Roosevelt-endorsed Senator William Gibbs McAdoo hangs in the political balance today as a primary campaign embittered by Democratic factional war and festooned with a $30-a-week pension scheme draws toward a close.

Foes launched more charges at the Senator as the Senate Campaign Committee continued its investigation of their accusation that he permitted the solicitation of federal jobholders for campaign funds.

With only today remaining before the balloting, John W. Preston, the "no rubber stamp" candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, "demanded" that the Senate Committee make public the findings of its representatives who came to California.

Calls Berry Wrong

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, has denied charges of Senator George L. Berry (D), Tennessee, that illegal political activity existed in Tennessee's federal relief setup.

Mr. Hopkins wrote the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee yesterday that he had no evidence Harry S. Berry and Rhoton Clift, state WPA officials, had influenced WPA workers.

Furthermore, he said, he had no evidence that political assessments had been levied on relief employees. A rise in WPA employment just before the recent Tennessee primaries, he added, resulted not from a political exigency but from "pressing need" of the hungry.

Townsend Chides New Deal

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 29 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend denounced as "a grand piece of effrontery" what he described as President Roosevelt's entry into State politics.

San Francisco Closings Grow

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—An industrial crisis affecting many businesses, and more all-embracing than any in San Francisco since the 1936 maritime strike, grew in gravity today.

More than 150 warehouses and liquor rectifying plants have closed. Others were expected to shut their doors in a "hot cargo" dispute between operators and CIO warehousemen. More than 2,000 workers were idle.

A showdown neared in the threatened strike of AF of L clerks in 27 major department stores. Negotiations were broken off between the AF of L Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union and operators of shoe and men's furnishing stores, involving the possibility of a strike. A crucial meeting of the AF of L Grocery Clerks Union with chain grocery stores was set for Aug. 30.

In the background was the possibility of a break between employers and CIO longshoremen over renewal of waterfront contracts in September.

James Reed, President of the Association of San Francisco Distributors, saw the possibility of a complete shutdown in the warehouse business.

The warehouse dispute grew out of a strike weeks ago at the F. W. Woolworth Company warehouse. A freight car from the picketed Woolworth depot, loaded with school supplies, was trundled by a special switch engine from warehouse to warehouse, causing a tieup each place it stopped when warehousemen refused to unload the cargo.

Leaders of UAW Defy Lewis And Cut Link to CIO

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29 (AP)—The regional conference of officers of the United Automobile Workers' locals adopted a resolution yesterday askin the International Executive Board to discontinue per capita payments to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The UAW has been voluntarily contributing five cents a member a month.

The action came after a stormy closed session here of executive officers of the 51 UAW locals in Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Illinois, in which defiance to the leadership of John L. Lewis in his attempt to patch up the faction-ridden UAW was voted.

Letter Condemned

George B. Kiebler, President of the First District UAW Council, said officers of the ninth UAW region (co-termed the Council, since the Council comprises the entire region) passed a resolution condemning the peace letter sent by Mr. Lewis to UAW locals.

Homer Martin, President of the UAW, was quoted as saying: "I will not turn over the International UAW to John L. Lewis."

Clashes attended the meeting in Eagles' Hall as 350 members of the suspended Allis-Chalmers UAW local besieged the club, flaunted President Harold Christoffel on their shoulders, and attempted to prevent Martin sympathizers from entry.

Ouster of Officials

The UAW strife has arisen from Mr. Martin's ouster of five international officers. Mr. Lewis proposed a five-point plan the nub of which is reportedly the tentative reinstatement of the five, pending the next convention.

The Allis-Chalmers local is sympathetic to the five and as a result was "visited" by Mr. Kiebler and its records confiscated and office appropriated, several weeks ago. The local claims 8,000 members.

The resolution, reportedly passed without a dissenting vote, declared that compliance with Mr. Lewis' plan "would violate every fundamental law of our union." Mr. Lewis, it said, "sent letters to our locals urging that they pressure the International Executive Board into acceptance of his undemocratic proposal."

AF of L

(Continued from Page 1)

during the terrorism recited in the long Federal Court trial.

"Now the coal operators pick up 12,000 to 15,000 workers like sacks of sugar, put them into the UMW under a closed shop contract, and in return are made lily white. We are told the criminal and civil cases against the operators will be dropped.

"The Labor Board has sanctioned this contract between the United Mine Workers and employers without consulting the wishes of the men. The AF of L will not permit this to go unchallenged.

"A clearer case of conspiracy to violate the National Labor Relations Act cannot be found. A more brazen and unlawful alliance to control workers without their knowledge has yet to be disclosed. A more decisive instance of John L. Lewis using Government machinery in violation of law to recruit members and to break down resistance to his will has never been presented.

"The press reports that this arrangement is to be submitted for ratification to District 19 of the United Mine Workers—not to the (unorganized) employees of the mines involved.

Window Trimming

"This is the window trimming provided to make it appear the working men had a hand in making this contract had been submitted for approval to the UMW members in Pennsylvania, Washington or Colorado.

"It is a subterfuge whereby the bargaining unit is established for the future by those who have no right to do so and for the sole purpose of perpetuating control thereover by John L. Lewis.

"This is additional proof that John L. Lewis is using Federal Government gencies as recruiting agents for the UMW.

"This collusive action cannot stand unchallenged. The American working man must make up his mind that such a program, if allowed to continue unchecked, would substitute for evils which have been outlawed by Congress a single union in which John L. Lewis would be the dictator and beneficiary.

"The American Federation of Labor will not desert the working man. It will use every legal means and all its resources to give the employees an opportunity to exercise their rights and to escape the fate of vassals under a labor despotism such as the Harlan County deal contemplates."

Lewis Replies

In Washington, John L. Lewis, CIO leader, declared that Mr. Green's attack on the Harlan agreement was "characteristic of what might be expected from any traitor-our renegade," and thus described the agreement:

"The United Mine Workers of America has organized the Harlan County coal fields and negotiated with the coal operators a standard wage agreement. It is the same kind of agreement which exists in all other bituminous coal areas, and it contains the same language and provisions. It means that industrial peace has come to the long-terrorized and disturbed Harlan mining communities.

"The United Mine Workers of America has been the plaintiff in all actions brought before the National Labor Relations Board from this field. Naturally it rested with the United Mine Workers of America to determine the degree to which it would press the charges. The National Labor Relations Board had nothing to do with the contract which has just been negotiated. The United Mine Workers of America has nothing to do with the criminal litigation instituted by the Federal Government."

Women Take Up Cudgels To Save P. R. in New York

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Citizen appraisal of the nine leading questions in which the New York Constitutional Convention summed up its labors for popular verdict in the fall election had taken militant form here today in organization to save the proportional representation vote method from the recommended invalidation.

The Committee of 500, which emerged this week following the combination between up-State Republicans and the Tammany "old guard" to ban this reform and effect submission of the whole proposed Constitution on a "take it or leave it" basis, is out to carry the "P. R." issue to the people. Other units of the City's good government vanguard, which has helped drive the Tammany tiger from City Hall, will take an early position on the firing line, it was evident, as the Women's City Club organized to save the vote system it worked to have adopted.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Duryee, President of the Club, declared it was determined not to see proportional representation "licked through a political deal," because this method of electing the City's law-making body had resulted "in the most representative City Legislature in recent memory."

"It is a shocking thing that the Convention should overthrow the recently-expressed will of New York City voters," she said. "The implications of a political deal are obvious. It is the attempt of the minority to obtain and retain control of the State Legislature as well as local legislative bodies ad infinitum."

The Committee of 500 meanwhile announced a publicity campaign that would feature addresses by leaders of both major parties and independents and meetings at Town Hall and Cooper Union in a drive "to defeat every candidate who favors this sudden death to one of the finest fruits of charter revision."

Impressive Campaign

"There will be street-corner meetings questionnaires, stickers, posters, petitions, postcard campaigns, and leaflets," its statement reads. "Our strategy will be expressed in our slogan: 'Save P. R. by supporting its friends, destroying its enemies.'"

Meanwhile the 168 delegates were returning to their various sections of the State in a mood of self-gratulation that the Convention at least had side-stepped by an impressive vote the pitfall of unit submission of the revised Constitution, even though it refused to heed the many-voiced demand to rescind the protected P. R. section. Not a voice was raised during the entire concluding session to support the single-document argument, although it had been the temptation uppermost in the thought of the bi-partisan dealers prior to this final proceeding.

Minority Report

Two members of the Submission Committee—Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua County and R. Foster Piper of Erie, both Republicans—signed a minority report against broad segregation of submission. However, not even the Alfred E. Smith political "lecture" warning members of both major parties that they must give the "man on the street" opportunity to vote on as many units as possible "or lose the confidence of the public," or the challenge of Max D. Steuer, another New York City Democrat, brought either Mr. McGinnies or Mr. Piper to his feet to explain the viewpoint which opposed giving the voter a free choice on the articles of revision.

Thus the decision of 37 Republicans, joined with 68 Democrats, to send the Constitution to voters in nine separate propositions represented a victory for Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Kenneth H. Simpson, New York City Republican leader, and other spokesmen of both parties who had demanded that the form of submission provide an opportunity for independent voting.

Negative Advantage

At the same time, it was clear that the battles of the five months since the Convention went to work will supply plenty of partisan ammunition for the fall fight for control of the State Government, election of two United States Senators and election of Representatives.

To independents, liberals, and progressives the merit of the work is in the negative terms that at least the plan of submission isolates the two worst proposals on the list of 57. The first of these, in the view, is the partisan plan for reapportionment forced through by the Republican majority in a mapping of legislative units that will insure the rural—traditionally Republican—sections of the State a majority in both chambers at Albany, in wholesale disregard of the urban districts with their Democratic majorities. The other is the proposed prohibition against proportional representation in any city of the State, which gave the proceedings state-wide headlines as a flagrant violation of the principle of home rule.

On the partisan front, Democrats are prepared to make an issue out of the Republican defeat of the Poletti proposal to protect water-power resources of the State, effected in reverse by the identical combination which wrote the P. R.

Pilot Flies West Seeking Air Record

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane manufacturer, landed at Kansas City in his low-wing plane at 10:52 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today, four hours and 15 minutes after he left Floyd Bennett Field, New York, on an east-west speed flight.

He continued his flight at 11.22 a. m.

He covered the approximately 1,150 miles at more than 250 miles an hour and expressed confidence he would set an east-west record of 9¼ hours. The present record of 11 hours, 30 minutes, is held by Col. Roscoe Turner.

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Three U. S. Envoys to Meet Refugee Officials in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—Three United States Ambassadors and the two ranking officials of the intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, both Americans, all gathering in Paris today, were expected to consider the problem of finding new homes for thousands of would-be refugees from Germany.

A United States Embassy spokesman said that Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Germany, who arrived from Berlin, would talk over the problem with Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee, and George Rublee, its Administrative Director.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rublee already had begun a series of conversations with committee officials which were expected to lead to direct negotiations with German authorities.

The Embassy spokesman said Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, was expected to arrive from London on his way to the Riviera.

William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, was the third envoy expected to join in the conversations.

The presecne of Mr. Wilson particularly was considered significant. Informed circles said he could give the committee first-hand information of the German Government's attitude on its activities before first overtures were made to Berlin toward solving the refugee problem.

A spokesman for the Committee said the chief task now would be to plan a method of procedure. He admitted an effort to follow up "preliminary feelers" had been delayed because of German tension over the Czechoslovak situation.

The main item of any negotiations, the spokesman said, would be to induce German officials to relax present restrictions prohibiting would-be emigrants from taking all but a small percentage of their property and possessions outside the country.

"As soon as the time is propitious," he added, "we will make our overtures, but it is impossible now."

Mr. Rublee was working on details of a general refugee plan before his prospective trip to Berlin.

Committee officials emphasized that Mr. Rublee had not yet scheduled this trip for any definite date pending clarification of the Czechoslovak problem which was keeping German authorities busy.

400 Go Daily to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The flow of German political refugees to the United States under the Roosevelt-Hull policy of aiding émigrés has started at the rate of nearly 100 a day.

Dispatches reaching here state that the American Embassy in Berlin is not accepting any more applications from German and former Austrian Jews, and has enough on hand to fill available immigration quotas for practically two years.

The first groups of refugees are now reaching American shores. They are arriving almost penniless but are being received by Jewish charitable organizations and Jewish families.

The stipulation in the immigration law that immigrants cannot enter America if they are likely to become public charges is being met, officials said, by assurances that the Jewish associations and families will keep the refugees from being thrown upon the public.

Affidavits promising support are being sent in large numbers by Jewish families, particularly in the East, to the American Embassy in Berlin and the Consulate-General in Vienna. Previously affidavits of support came from relatives. Now they come from persons and families capable of supporting an unknown person for an unlimited time.

The United States Government is forced by law to limit the number of German Jews it admits to an annual quota of 27,370. The law states that not more than 10 per cent of the total can be admitted in any one month. So far the 10 per cent is being filled.

The Permanent Committee set up in London under the Hull proposal for aiding refugees is trying to persuade the German Government to let refugees take more of their worldly goods with them.

At present German Jews leaving Germany may take only 8 per cent of their wealth, and some say it is almost impossible to take even this. Negotiators hope to induce Germany to let them take up to 50 per cent.

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Demilitarized Zone In Thrace Is Ended By Salonika Pact

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 29 (AP)—Bulgaria, Turkish and Greek troops are in charge of the former demilitarized zone set up in 1923 in Thrace when it was divided among the three countries.

They moved in Aug. 27 to occupy sections of the zone along the borders of their respective countries.

Their action was the result of the Salonika agreement of July 31 under which the demilitarized zone was discontinued and arms restrictions of the post-war treaty of Neuilly were lifted from Bulgaria.

The Salonika pact was signed by representatives of Bulgaria and the Balkan Entente—Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

Cinema to Tell Its Own History

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Work began here Aug. 29 on a feature-length film depicting the progress of motion pictures from the first commercial movie, "The Kiss," made by the Thomas A. Edison laboratory, to the talkies of today.

Behind the production is the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, and such sponsors as John Hay Whitney, Nelson Rockefeller, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edsel Ford, and others. Collaborating in the effort to portray accurately and interestingly the history of motion pictures in the United States will be the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Frank Capra, noted director, will head the staff of directors, which will include Robert Riskin, Howard Estabrook, Frank Lloyd, and A. S. Van Dyke. Walter Wanger, independent producer, is chairman of the producers' unit, with John Abbott serving as co-producer.

At the disposal of those making the picture will be 100,000,000,000 feet of film, dating from Edison's first flicker, which was only 53 seconds long. Much of this film will be scanned carefully, and the picture will be cut from the earlier day movies, with considerable new shooting necessary to emphasize the historical contrast.

More Autos in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—There is one motorcar owner to every 6½ persons in South Carolina, according to the State Highway Department's report as of July 31, when 277,694 automotive vehicles were registered. This contrasts with 274, 359 for the same date last year.

The tabulations included 39,620 trucks this year, compared with 38,-620 July 31, 1937.

Receipts from vehicle revenues were below last year. They aggregated $1,445,601 last month against $1,471,540 for the corresponding period of 1937.

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And Now the Family Teams Up

Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer
Who are making "Escape From Yesterday," with Akim Tamiroff

Bond Refunding In Water Project Keeps Tax Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Refunding of Colorado River Aqueduct construction bonds through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is the principal factor credited with keeping the tax rate of the Metropolitan Water District at 40 cents a $100 assessed valuation during the present fiscal year, the same as that of the 1937-38 period.

District directors added that construction costs as a whole have been "considerably less than the original estimates." They considered the tax feat outstanding because approximately $32,000,000 of additional bond funds had been invested for work during the past year.

Division of Payments

Of the 40 cents, 35 cents is to be used to meet interest payments on outstanding aqueduct bonds and other capital charges; the rest for general operating purposes.

The 13 member cities, the directors pointed out, are not required to tax to meet their share of the District's obligations; each city may, if it chooses, make such payments from municipal utility revenues, Glendale, for example, has never levied any taxes for its share of obligations, but has paid the charges from surplus of its municipal water and power department.

Employment for 35,000

Up to July 1, District bond funds to the amount of $148,000,000 had been invested in the water project which was originally slated to cost $220,000,000. In the five years of its construction it has provided employment to 35,000 residents of member cities and pay-roll benefits of $54,-000,000 on construction alone. In addition, business in southern California and throughout the Nation has received benefits from manufacture and sale of the vast quantities of materials.

F. E. Weymouth, General Manager, stated that by the end of the present fiscal year the 242-mile main aqueduct and its 150-mile distribution system will be 92 per cent complete, now being 85 per cent complete. It is expected to be placed in operation the latter part of 1939 to undertake its task of feeding a billion gallons of water a day

Acting, Not Glamour, Is Aim Of Misses Farmer and Rainer

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Frances Farmer thinks she somehow came too far when she started on her trip from Seattle, and landed in Hollywood. The trip, it so happened, took her by way of Moscow and Berlin and London and Paris and New York; and though she isn't obtrusive about it, she still manages to let you know in the first few moments of a conversation with her that she left most of her desires in New York.

She is perhaps the most serious young student of the stage now working in the film city, and begrudges most of the time she has to be away from the New York theater, the Group Theater in this instance, with which she has finally cast her lot. She had been a student in dramatics at school, had given up a journalism course at the University of Washington, as a matter of fact, to act in some school plays, and in a repertory theater in the University neighborhood; it had never occurred to her that she might land in the movies. But Frances had worked her way through school. The trip to Europe came of winning a popularity contest. And when a screen test was offered, she took it as the nearest thing to stage work she could get.

There were two or three desultory pictures, and then "Come and Get It," which brought her instant fame. There were two or three desultory pictures after that, too—all on a long term contract with Paramount—and it began to look as if "Come and Get It" had been a fortuity. After her last picture, "Ebb Tide," in which she had been little more than background for the highlighted acting of Oscar Homolka and Barry Fitzgerald, she packed up and went east to join the cast of Clifford Odets's "Golden Boy," which was being tried out in the summer theater. "Golden Boy," which became a great success, reassured her on the score of the direction she wanted to take, and she now plans to work continuously on the New York stage during the winters and devote only her summers to pictures. She is a present at Paramount making "Escape From Yesterday," playing opposite her husband, Leif Erikson, and Akim Tamiroff.

No Glamour Girl

It has been my lot recently to talk with a number of young actresses who can have just about what they ask for in motion pictures, and who want little or none of them.

"This business of being a motion picture star is just plain stupid," said Luise Rainer. "I'm no glamour girl. How can anyone want to be a star in pictures who doesn't at the same time want to be a glamour girl?"

"My interest is in the stage—not pictures," says Frances Farmer.

"Could you," I asked, "in 20 years on the stage get a role that would do for you what 'Come And Get It' did?"

"How many roles of that sort will I get in pictures?" she countered. "I don't want to wait around for years doing bad pictures until another 'Come And Get It' happens along."

I had to admit the logic of her answer. And yet—and yet I think it may not be so much the stage that these serious young actresses want, as it is to be able to do a serious job, and to be taken serious as the fine craftsmen they are in the work they have chosen as their own.

I cannot escape the opinion that some of the present crop of glamorous movie stars have made it very hard for the new batch of talented young women who are seeking the screen as a medium of expression. It is difficult for a new young star to escape the obligations imposed upon her position by the standards the older stars have set. To be the idol of thousands, to be seen in the smart places gowned in the latest creations of Paris, to dawdle about Europe with a dog on a string, to sign autographs in the grand manner—these activities have little appeal to the Luise Rainers and the Frances Farmers.

They'll Take the Stage

Miss Rainer does her dawdling about the East Side in New York, observing immigrant types, or cruising in her car along the farm roads of the West, seeking to imbibe what America is coming to mean to her. Frances Farmer worked her way through the university as a dramatic coach, a movie usher, a radio player and a tutor. She didn't put in this apprenticeship, she says, to become a star with a Bel Air estate and no interests.

They set the same standards for their work, these new-type actresses. Between acting in Shakespeare and Ibsen—or even Odets—on the stage, and making pictures in which they must appear as attractive but intellectually vapid ladies of glamour they find the choice easy. They'll take one-tenth the salary, and the stage.

This would be all very well, of course, if the stage had always available the roles for which they yearn. Alas, as even Helen Hayes has discovered, it has not. But, at least for the present, it appears to have better roles than those being served up by Hollywood, and it would take a singular blindness to facts in the critic who found fault with their choice.

Nevertheless, it is not without point to argue that in the case of both Miss Rainer and Miss Farmer—and, I have no doubt, with some others, too, who are leaning in this direction—it was first the pictures, and not the stage, which made possible their inclusion (if indeed Miss Rainer follows her present plans to go to New York for a play after the completion of her next picture) in the plays in which they will be seen on the stage. Without her success in pictures, Miss Rainer would still be an actress on the Viennese stage. What Miss Farmer's success on the New York stage without her role in "Come And Get It" would have been is problematical.

These players, and others, can be preserved to the motion picture only by offering them roles better than the ones they have been getting.

It is hardly difficult, in view of all these matters, to understand why such talented young players are turning more and more frequently toward New York.

World Affairs Notebook

Neutrals in Modern War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elimination of neutrality from modern warfare came a step nearer Aug. 24 last when five Japanese military planes shot down a Chinese-American-owned passenger plane near Hong Kong, killing most of the persons aboard; after which Tokyo warned that all passenger planes plying east of a line from Pakhoi, near the French Indo-China border, to Sian in Shensi would fly at their own risk.

Restrictions on neutrality in 1914 through Britain's claim to extensive rights to search non-combatant ships on the high seas brought strained relations with America, but in the past two years ruthless attacks on neutrals both in China and Spain have practically denied to neutrals guarantees of exemption.

Japanese bombers in August 1937 machine-gunned and wounded British Ambassador Knatchbull-Hugesson while he was motoring near Shanghai, which brought protests followed by apologies and amends. A few days later Chinese bombs damaged the American S. S. President Hoover, China giving satisfactory explanations. Next month Japan warned foreigners to evacuate Nanking prior to bombing. Washington protested though the Embassy moved to a gunboat.

The Nyon Agreement (September) to protect neutral shipping from submarine attacks in the Mediterranean followed attakks on 15 British vessels and others. Nine nations, led by Britain and France, agreed to destroy any submarines, surface ships, or aircraft attacking neutral shipping.

Sinking of the Panay, American gunboat, in December was strongly protested and Japan paid indemnities.

Repeated attacks on British ships off Spain and on open towns in Spain and China have marked the past few months. Britain protested the attacks on shipping without marked results. It attempted last month to form a neutral commission to investigate the bombing of property and ships, but, when America refused to join, gave up the attempt, sending, however, observers of its own. Attacks on neutrals still continue, one of the latest being the bombing in June of an American Lutheran mission near Tsingtao.

A Monday Feature

U. S. Renounces Extra Rights For Citizens in Egypt

The News

CAIRO, Aug. 29—(AP) The United States today formally and finally renounced extra-territorial rights enjoyed by its citizens in Egypt for more than a century.

The United States Minister to Cairo, Bert Fish, deposited with the Foreign Minister the instrument of ratification of the Montreux Convention, abolishing special foreign rights in Egypt.

Mr. Fish was a delegate to the conference at Montreux in April, 1937, at which the convention was signed.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During a 12-year transitional period under the Montreux Convention, citizens of the United States in Egypt will be subject entirely to Mixed Courts consisting of Egyptians and foreigners.

The United States Consular Courts are ended, as are those of other capitulatory powers who have given up rights granted by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire in 1830. The Consular Courts formerly had jurisdiction in all criminal cases brought against Americans.

Egypt to Gain Control

The Mixed Courts, consisting of American, European and Egyptian judges, have had jurisdiction over civil suits since 1875. These courts will now become more Egyptian in personnel as retirements occur and Egyptian judges are named, up to two-thirds of lower Mixed Courts. The highest Mixed Court is to remain with 11 foreign judges and 7 Egyptians.

In 1949, under terms of the convention, even the Mixed Courts will disappear, and Egypt will have full legal jurisdiction over Americans and other aliens in the country under rules of general international practice.

In addition to legal effects of the convention, there are economic effects. Business activities of aliens who enjoyed extra-territorial rights were regulated by their own national laws. Taxation was also subject to approval by their home governments. This ended on Oct. 15 of last year, when Egypt assumed full power to legislate on aliens in Egypt, including taxation. But application of the law remains under Mixed Courts until 1949.

American Credited

Egypt's liberation from capitulations—a form of international servitude—took tangible form when the Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed on Aug. 2, 1936. This treaty provided for a conference that became the Lausanne Conference, ending in complete success May 8 of last year, a triumph for peaceful treaty revision. The American delegate, Bert Fish, sided with Egypt on a 12-year instead of 18-year transition period. His activity is widely credited with speeding the conference to a successful conclusion.

Power Demand In Virginia Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—As a result of a survey of Virginia's present electric power resources by Allen J. Saville and Leonard A. Blackburn, engineers, the Virginia Corporation Commission reveals that Virginia's utilities may increase their sales from 55 to 60 per cent by 1946, if the present rate of development continues.

The survey recommended that the commission and the utilities work together in planning a program to meet the additional needs for power not anticipated so that there would be no duplication of effort and unnecessary waste of capital—that a State program be projected rather than a series of individual programs by the companies.

It was disclosed that the Appalachian Electric Power Company now has the greatest reserve capacity, and that the Virginia Electric & Power Company and the Virginia Public Service Company, despite recent expansion of generating equipment, soon will have to look for additional sources because of increased demand for power.

Movie Job Costs Merchant Money

HOLLYWOOD, Calif (AP)—William Law is the wealthiest bit player in the movies. He pays for the privilege of working in pictures because he commutes to work from San Francisco.

Mr. Law is a Chinese merchant, an importer, and an official of the Six Companies, a Chinese benevolent organization. He works in the movies, although it costs him money to do so, "because I am a movie fan."

The merchant-actor, who was born in the United States, has appeared in only a few pictures, although he has been offered roles in scores. The reason for his popularity is his unusual appearance. He weighs 220 pounds. He stands about five feet six inches and his heavy voice and bulbous eyes give him a sinister look which is entirely belied by his good humor.

Working now in "By the Dawn's Early Light," Mr. Law says he flies home several times a week while movie acting in order to make sure his business is functioning properly.

History of Pacific Basin

History of South Sea Island voyagers who crossed thousands of miles of the Pacific Ocean in canoes and small craft will be told as part of the re-enactment of the colorful history of the Pacific Basin at the 1939 World's Fair of the West.

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Australian Church Council Blames Machines for Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—So long as mechanization in industry was confined to a few countries, the cessation of human employment implicit in it was hidden because markets were abundant. Now, when mechanization is a world-wide process, its displacing of human labor cannot be hidden, because markets are difficult to find.

This conclusion was reached in the recent report of the Inter-Church Social Research Council of South Australia.

It is the Council's view that an analysis shows that the existing financial system has deepened and extended the causes of poverty in modern society, and that unwise wage reductions stand out as a central error.

Te report contends that in reducing wages the purchasing power is taken away from the great mass of the people who constitute the market for goods, and it is not restored by a lowering of prices, as is often argued. The disastrous outcome of wage reductions in any one country proves especially fatal in international competition because it is countered by wage reductions elsewhere. The lower the wages fall in this competition, the smaller the market becomes for which the nations strive, and the wider the poverty in each nation."

The Council is critical of certain phases of banking policy. The chief source of complaint is that decisions of supreme importance, such as the raising of bank rates to an extent that a depression is accentuated, or initiated, are taken by a few bankers responsible only to their shareholders. Usually none of the millions concerned have the power to question these key decisions. The Commonwealth Bank has no responsibility to Parliament on such matters any more than has the Bank of England.

The report adds that the financial causes of poverty are due to the faults both of private banking and central banks. "The financial system" it says "fails to distribute the plenty that the world so easily produces with its technical resources and to solve in a socially beneficial manner the problem of surplus labor which arises in the production of the 'plenty.'"

It is the view of the Council that, in the widest social sense, the evils of alcoholism tend to be outweighed in importance, at least today, by those of organized betting and gambling. "Gambling is the accompaniment of unemployment at both ends of society, and in particular, of the poverty at the bottom. Hence it may be said that it is both a cause and a consequence of the prevailing economic insecurity common to our social structure," concludes the report.

Italians Order French to Abandon Border City Farms

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Italian Government has sent a note to the Mayor of the French border town of Isola giving French farmers of the region 48 hours to get off land on the Italian side which they have farmed since 1860.

A treaty establishing the Franco-Italian border in 1860 gave the Chastillon Valley land owned by the Frenchmen to Italy but since then the right of the farmers to cross the border has been uncontested.

The Italian note said if the farmers abandoned the land within 48 hours they would be given a month to harvest their crops and settle their business in Italy. If they failed to comply, the communication said that Italians would occupy the land.

French Government officials, however, expressed hope a settlement could be reached.

French residents recently were expelled under similar circumstances from farms across the French border in Germany. The land dispute, also, was the second incident over the French-Italian frontier, following bans by both countries preventing their nationals from crossing the border except with special visas.

Matrimonial Tangles Aided in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Reconciliations, where matrimonial differences have occurred, are being successfully negotiated in this State through the good offices of a special Commissioner, and the experiment is being watched throughout Australia. The tactful talks to husbands and wives who have become estranged, by Brig. Gen. S. Price Weir, the Commisioner, have led to many people avoiding the expense and publicity of the courts.

General Weir, who was formerly Public Service Commissioner, states that the innovation has become so widely known that for every case which comes to his attention from the maintenance and separation jurisdiction of the police court, there are probably 20 or 30 cases brought before him by direct application by husband or wife.

Second Catapult Plane At N. Y. From Azores

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The German catapult seaplane Nordwind, commanded by Capt. Hans Werner von Engel, arrived at the international air base of Port Washington at 10:12 a. m. (EST) today after a flight of 15 hours, 12 minutes from Horta, the Azores. The Nordwind's sister ship, Nordmeer, will start a return flight to Horta at 6 p. m. today.

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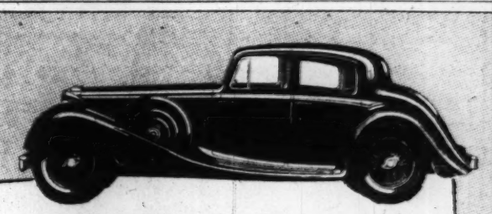
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Drawn by Wanda Gág for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." (Coward McCann)

Maria From Guatemala

Maria was a shy little Maya-Quiche Indian girl, with a copper colored complexion, dark eyes, high cheek bones and straight black hair. Maria lived in the highlands of Guatemala, or Quanhtematlan, the second largest country of Central America lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Carribean Sea. It is a land of fine mahogany and cedar wood forests, of deep blue lakes, of lofty mountains with cloud tipped cones of sleeping volcanoes, of winding rivers and tumbling waterfalls.

Maria lived with her father and mother in a highland pueblo village in the mountains. Her house was a white washed adobe around which there was a little garden where her father raised vegetables and fruits. A tall fence of cornstalks surrounded the little home and within the fence the garden was gay with bright colored flowers.

Many Uses for a Mat

Like her mother, Maria wore a hand woven red skirt with white stripes, a white blouse with designs embroidered upon it, and a red shawl, or serape. She wound a narrow woolen ribbon around her black hair until it looked like a halo. She wore home made sandals on her bare feet.

Maria's mother taught her to weave mats from reeds and there was a mat for every member of the family. Maria slept on her mat, or petate, at night but she used it as a raincoat on other occasions. On a hand loom, she learned to weave brilliant and beautiful textiles.

From the little pueblo village where they lived, Maria and her parents trudged long miles over the rough mountain paths to the ancient capital city of Antigua. Maria's father carried his vegetables to the market on his back, in a wooden frame called a cacaste. Maria and her mother brought blankets and cloths to sell.

Fuego and Agua

In the distance they could see the two volcanoes called Fuego, which means Fire, and Agua which means Water. These names were given the mountains by the Spaniards who settled in that part of Guatemala. Maria liked to go to the market place which was filled with the strange spicy odors of tropical fruits and vegetables, and the heavy scent of flowers. The whole place was gay with piles of baskets and potteries and textiles, all hand made.

Sometimes Maria's brother, Jorge, who worked in Guatemala City, a lovely place with fountains splashing in the plazas and parks filled with plants and flowers, would tell about the modern city which was so different from drowsy old Antigua, and the simple little pueblo village in the mountains.

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PREP SHOPS
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Tales New and Old

Book Reviews

What Worlds of Wonder are our books!
As one opens them and looks,
New ideas and people rise
In our fancies and our eyes.

Each book is a magic box
Which with a touch a child unlocks.
In between their outside covers
Books hold all things for their lovers.

—From "Books," by Eleanor Farjeon.

The lines quoted above are from a very nice collection of verse for boys and girls called "Sing For Your Supper," by Eleanor Farjeon. Miss Farjeon writes not only poetry but stories, as well, that interpret children's daily doings and awaken the imagination always. You will find other verses about some of your special interests tucked away in this little book and in others by this distinguished English writer.

Old Friends Again

The motion picture version and presentation of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" has made everyone aware of this story. The film has entertained and satisfied many people, grownups and children alike. For some, it was their introduction to the traditional folktale, written by the Brothers Grimm, long ago, in German, first translated into English in 1823, told and retold by many people all over the world. For others, who had known and loved the tale in its original form, many changes in characters and setting were observed and some of the beauty, the wonder and fairy tale quality was missing.

To gladden our hearts, Wanda Gág's translation of the story, with lovely pictures, now appears in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," published this month. To us it seems a rare and lovely gift for boys and girls of today. Here you will find the genuine story, freely translated but satisfying, in all its beauty and full strength and with its fairy tale air which makes the impossible happen so naturally that it is easy to believe. Here, too, the dwarfs are the busy, loving and homely wee people we expect them to be. Snow White is a real princess and the Queen is truly beautiful to behold though wicked and mean at heart.

Wanda Gág is an artist who always makes delightful pictures that tell a story. If you follow these pictures from the title page, where the seven dwarfs make their bow and the curtain rises for the performance, through to the last page, where they turn their backs and the curtain drops, you will be able to trace the story in a series of animated and humorous drawings that truly interpret the characters and happenings. In addition she knows how to tell a story in words bringing to the reader the charm, the true folktale quality and faithful retelling of an old favorite.

For you who have read "Millions of Cats" and Wanda Gág's "Tales From Grimm" further pleasure is ahead in this her latest treat.

Benjie and His Hat

"Benjie's Hat," by Mabel Leigh Hunt, has pictures by Grace Paull that are as delightfully funny and lovable as the story itself.

Benjie, the hero of this tale, had never been very far away from home. He was a happy boy, except for the fact that his two older brothers, Milo and Matthew, seemed to think that he was still a baby and left him to play with his sisters Hannah and Narcissa Clementina. Benjie thought he was too big for that; he felt that he was well on his way toward being a man.

Someone else thought this very same thing and one day a letter came from Benjie's grandmother, who lived over in Guilford County. The letter was addressed to the whole family but only one amazing paragraph seemed important to Benjie.

"I want Benjie to come and spend the winter with me," wrote Grandmother. "The schoolhouse is only a mile through the woods, so that it will be right smart easier for him here than at home. Tell him that I am lonely and that I need a manbody to look after me and keep me company."

Elder Peter Kersey, who brought the letter from Grandmother, was to take Benjie back with him. Next day they started off on horseback. Benjie always had to wear his brothers' outgrown clothes. When they were ready to go he put on his tow shirt and breeches, he put on the shoes and stockings he usually wore only to Meeting and, last of all, he put on the round straw hat that had first been Milo's and then Matthew's and had now descended to Benjie. It had become frayed and worn on the edges but Mother had bound them around with a strip of gray flannel and had mended the torn places in the crown.

Benjie was too excited on that morning to pay much attention to his hat—but many amusing things happened to him and his hat as the story progresses. You will find them interesting and you will like Benjie as you follow him into his Grandmother's home.

Grandmother was a lovable, if strict, Quaker, whose ideas of how a boy should act and what he should wear seem odd indeed to us. Benjie's experiences with other boys at school and with Grandmother at Quaker Meeting on First Day are both touching and funny.

There is a charm about this story of a boy who lived eighty years ago that will hold your attention and you will laugh over Benjie's misfortunes concerning his hat and will rejoice with him, we know, when—but it is such fun to read about what happened that we just can't spoil the surprise by telling you any more.

Old Yet New

Two volumes to please you who are beginning to know and love books are "The Gay Mother Goose," with drawings by Françoise, and "Once on a Time," illustrated by Katherine Milhous. The first book contains rhymes chosen by Alice Dalgliesh and Françoise and they tell us on the jacket that this is

"A Mother Goose
That's gay and bright.

"In size and shape
Not large—just right.

"With favorite rhymes
Most often told

"Pictured to please
A Four Year Old."

If you're four, or older, we know you will like the gaily colored pictures of this French artist, whose full name is Françoise Seignobosc, and whose drawings resemble those you make sometimes yourselves. They have all the fun and action that you like so much in the rhymes. There are some big ones and other interesting wee ones scattered generously among the verses. Look for the little valentine medallion for the rhyme "Queen of Hearts" and the little dog for "Bow, Wow, Wow," and the toy horse for "Ride a Cock Horse."

"Once on a Time," as you've probably guessed, is a jolly collection of folktales from many countries. They have been selected from the best sources by Alice Dalgliesh and the illustrator Katherine Milhous. You will find some you know, and perhaps some new ones, among these fifteen tales. Miss Milhous is a Philadelphia artist and in this, her first book for children, she brings color, humor and the distinctive dress and customs of the different peoples represented in the choice of folktales. These are both unusual and pleasing books, uniform in size, and they will make excellent additions to your own collection.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Sing For Your Supper, a book of verse for boys and girls, by Eleanor Farjeon. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, translated and illustrated by Wanda Gág. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $1.

Benjie's Hat, by Mabel Leigh Hunt. Illustrated by Grace Paull. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Gay Mother Goose, with drawings by Françoise. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Once on a Time, illustrated by Katherine Milhous. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

wn by Maurice D[illegible] for The Christian Science Monitor

Lucy Lived by the Sea

(New England 1830)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

III

Saturday is the nicest day—
At least so Lucy thinks—
When she rolls her hoop away! away!
And runs and frolics in laughing play
Until the red sun sinks.

Then the baker comes to the houses each one
To fetch the beans to bake.
For, after sunset, the Sabbath's begun,
And there's no more laughing and no more fun
And nothing more to make.

And Lucy puts all her dolls away
And her hoop behind the door.
For the sun is down, and she must not play,
And even the cat on the hearth seems to say,
"I shall not frisk any more."

In the house is not even the sound of mice,
And no one speaks out loud.
On the Sabbath, they go to meeting twice,
And Lucy is always polite and nice
And still as a little cloud.

They dine upon beans that the baker brings,
And then little Lucy may sit
On the step and listen to some bird that sings
Demurely or flies upon quiet wings,
As though it well knew what was fit.

And the day drags on and the hours go by,
And at last Lucy sees the sun
Sink out of sight and she watches the sky—
One star, hurrah, two stars on high,
Three stars, and the Sabbath's done!

And she runs for her doll, and she runs for her hoop,
And she shouts to her little girl neighbor.
And old Meg in the kitchen stirs the soup,
And a hen cackles loud from the chicken coop.
The Sabbath is over—now come fun and labor!

When Lucy was little she lived by the sea
And felt the sea winds blow.
She wasn't so different from you and from me,
But her days went by rather differently
A hundred years ago!

(The End)

Bushy Tail and His Nuts

Every morning Ted hurried to the window to look at the birds. They came for their breakfast on the ledge outside of the window of Ted's bedroom.

One morning, Ted could not hear them singing. The rain was falling in great big drops down the closed windowpane.

"Oh, dear!" he sighed, "it is raining so hard the crumbs will get all wet. I know what I shall do."

He ran to the pantry where Mother kept the nuts; took a few in his hand and went back to the window. "Nuts are hard and will not get so wet before the birds come and get them."

Ted soon saw the birds flying out of a near-by tree. Before long, the nuts were all gone.

Suddenly Ted's quick eyes saw something strange. There among the branches sat the dearest little bushy tail.

"How strange!" thought Ted. "He is as red as red can be. I have never seen a red squirrel. His tail is just like a big puffed-up feather."

Again he went to the pantry. This time there were no shelled nuts, but Ted took some of the hard ones.

Where the Hard Nuts Went

Ted went back to the window and put the nuts on the window ledge. Then he hid behind the window drapes to wait. He was rewarded for his trouble. In a short time Red Bushy Tail jumped out of the tree. When he found the way was clear, he picked up one of the nuts.

"Crunch, crunch, crunch," went his small teeth in the hard nut. It tasted so good, Bushy Tail ate it all up. Then he tried another nut. Try as he would, he could not break it open. Bushy Tail sat up on his haunches and turned the nut around and around in his wee paws.

"It's too hard," said Ted out loud.

Bushy Tail made another try; this time he looked closely at the nut. Then he scampered over the ledge into the tree, carrying the nut in his mouth until he reached the foot of the tree. Once there, his beady little black eyes looked this way and that way. When he was quite sure none of the little feathered creatures were looking, he bent down and began to dig a little hole. His wee paws scratched up the dirt so quickly that Ted began to laugh softly.

"Bushy Tail, you are so smart. I wonder why you buried that one?"

Soon Bushy Tail was back on the ledge again. Ted watched him closely. Some of the nuts Bushy Tail ate up hungrily. Others he buried in the ground.

The Knock on the Window

"Mother—Oh,—Mother!" called Ted, all excited. "You can't guess what I saw on the ledge. A red squirrel."

"Yes, there are red squirrels about," said Mother. "Did you give him some nuts?"

"Yes, and what do you think? Some of them he ate up quickly," laughed Ted. "The others he buried. Why did he bury them, Mother?"

"The hard-shelled nuts, he knew, were not ready to eat. So he buried them to keep for his winter supply."

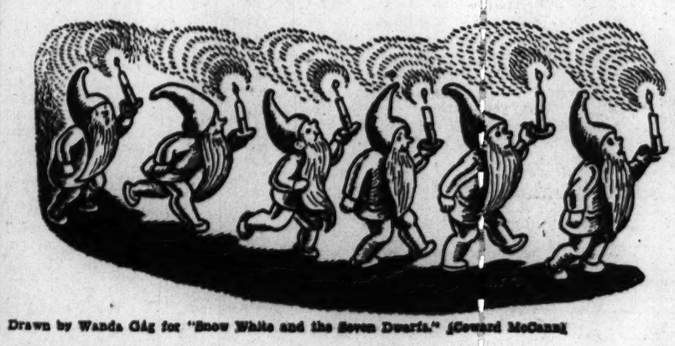
"He is a smart little fellow," laughed Ted.

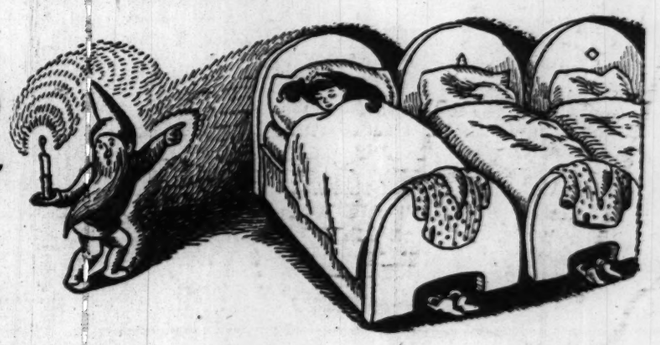
"Yes, he is," answered Mother. "All our little animal friends know how to take care of themselves."

The next morning before Ted was out of bed, "Tap-tap-tap," came a wee little knock on the windowpane.

Ted jumped out of bed and ran to the window and opened it. There sat Bushy Tail on his haunches, his wee paws moving back and forth as if he were clapping his hands. He was trying to say, "May I have some nuts? I am very hungry."

"You shall have plenty of nuts," cried Ted. Away he ran to get them.





Drawn by Wanda Gág for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." (Coward McCann)

Cotton Picking by Machine Declared Far From Perfect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—About 900 cotton picking devices have been registered in the United States Patent Office, and many experiments have been made in the field, but the mechanical picking of cotton, on a large scale, is still a vague promise.

We can not say that it will not be with us in 1939, but we can say that it will not be with us in 1938.

Most notable progress has been made by the Rust Brothers of Memphis, Tenn., and the International Harvester Company, whose machines operate on the same principle, the rotary spindle, though the spindles differ: the Rust machine uses a smooth spindle, the International a barbed.

From Memphis comes word that the Rusts will soon begin the erection of a $75,000 factory, capable of turning out 1,000 cotton pickers a year. If the Rusts put their machine on the market in time for the 1939 crop, it is learned that they will sell it, instead of renting it to planters whose wage scales meet a certain standard, as was their earlier plan.

Not Yet Perfected

In a recent statement, Vice-President E. A. Johnston of the International Harvester Company said that while the machine he has been developing has shown "fairly satisfactory performance under reasonably good conditions," it still needs certain "refinements." Their machine will not be put in quantity production until it is "fully developed," he adds.

Both the Rust and the International machines have shown, in tests, that they are capable of picking 1,500 pounds of seed cotton an hour, at an operating cost of 11 cents per 100 pounds.

Another picker on which much work has been done is that of L. C. Stuckenborg of Memphis, to be manufactured in St. Louis under the name of the St. Louis Cotton Picker. This will be considerably cheaper than either of the other two types mentioned. It will be light enough for a mule to drag from place to place, and a small gasoline engine will provide the suction power necessary to pick the cotton. Flexible tubes will be guided by hand to the bolls to be picked. It is stated that this machine can be operated in hill country.

After testing the spindle-type pickers, C. A. Bennett of the Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., points out that many difficulties must still be solved. He says:

"There is a striking difference in appearance between early cottons picked by spindle pickers and those which have been carefully hand-picked. The machine pickings have a more matted, entangled and wadded appearance, mottled with quantities of green leaf throughout the locks. Here and there are green juicy stains from the fiber, and some portions of bark, stems and long grasses. On the other hand, the manual, early harvested clean cottons are outstanding for the natural color characteristics of the fiber, for individuality of locks, and for other general aspects of good quality."

There is, of course, a possibility that a cotton plant more suitable for machine picking than the present varieties will be developed. Cotton is susceptible to cross breeding. The corn picker was kicked about for 30 years before the introduction of hybrid varieties with strong root systems made possible its extended use.

U. S. Volunteers in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

whole has been forced to fight against its will, as some accounts would imply, is considered to be refuted by the fact that the 15th International Brigade, including the Washington-Lincoln Battalion, is a shock unit used by the Spanish Government in most of the important action and at key points. From the military point of view these foreign troops in Spain have covered themselves with glory. Military quarters point out that obviously the unit would never be used as this one has been used if there was any doubt whatever in the thoughts of the high command about its fighting morale and devotion to the cause for which it is fighting.

What comes out of the analysis is, therefore, not a story of an entire unit of Americans fighting, as it were, between guns pointed at them by both sides, but a unit the majority of which was emotionally committed to its fighting, tempered by a minority subject undoubtedly to some discrimination and some pressure by the majority.

Discrimination Reported

Stories reaching here appear to indicate a considerable degree of discrimination against the noncommunist members of the battalion. When delicacies arrive from the States, sent by the Friends of the Washington-Lincoln Battalion, it is said that the Communists always come first, the noncommunist frequently getting nothing at all. It is also alleged that at times they are given the most risky positions.

One account which was given general credence in official quarters was that of an officer who escaped by a British tramp ship. His story was that every possible inducement had been made to get him to join the Communist Party. He consistently refused. At Teruel he was assigned to motorcycle dispatch work through a zone of heavy fire despite the fact that his particular field was in machine gunnery. He was injured by a shell explosion and invalided to base hospital from whence he was able to make his escape.

The implication from this and many similar accounts is that there is coercion of the noncommunist minority. But this coercion apparently is employed by American Communists. The officers of the battalion are American, as is also its political commissar. Those who have suffered from discrimination have suffered from it at the hands of other Americans—not of Spaniards, who are reported to be far more lenient with volunteers wishing to return home than the leaders of the American unit.

The Canadian and English battalions are understood to have much smaller proportions of Communists than the American. The majority of the Canadians and English are liberals primarily interested in the fight for survival of democracy in a Republic. Neutral observers feel that the Communist volunteers are at least as much interested in furthering the future of Communism in their home countries by their Spanish activities as they are in the Spanish issue for its own sake.

There is no doubt here that many of the Americans would come home if it were possible to do so without being accused of cowardice. It is probably not actually physical compulsion, but moral compulsion that keeps most of them there after what the unit has been through already. It was in the thick of action on the Jarama River front during the original defense of Madrid. It was in the front of the Brunete offensive. It served with distinction at Belchite and again at Teruel and it performed invaluable service in checking the Insurgent advance when Gen. Francisco Franco pushed his lines through to the Mediterranean.

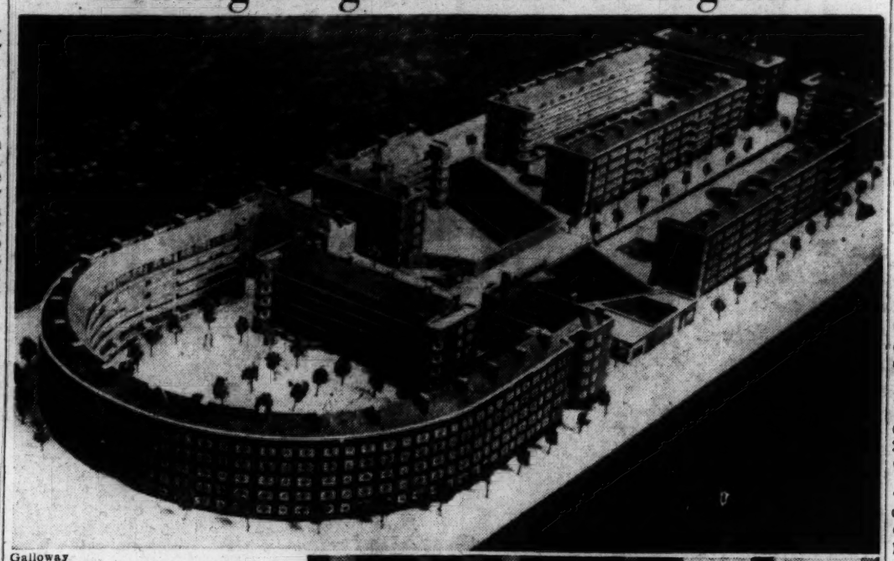
The Americans have, in fact, been reported in every major action with the exception of the battle of Guadalajara where it was a Garibaldi Battalion of anti-Fascist Italians who were the spearhead in the Government counterattack which routed the Italian divisions on the Insurgent side in the biggest victory the Spanish Government has yet won during the war.

In Action Two Years

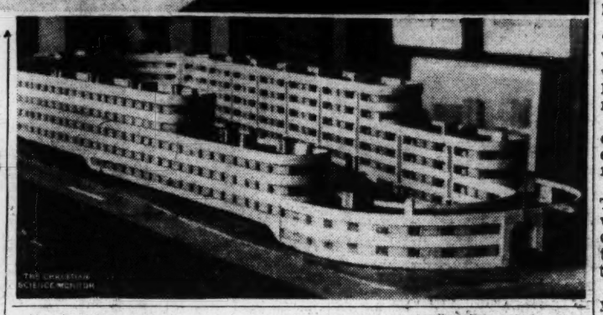
After the punishment the American unit has taken it is considered natural that most of its members, other things being equal, would like to return home. They have been steadily in action for two years. But there is no reason to believe that this means they are fighting with guns at their backs as well as in front of them. On the contrary U. S. Army observers are of the opinion that the American unit in Spain has a very high degree of fighting morale.

Equally, it seems clear that it is now primarily an agency in Spain of the American Communist Party and that life with the unit is far less agreeable for a noncommunist than for a Communist.

Housing Progress Shown in England



Galloway



Homes and Parks Built to Benefit Working Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—English cities are making rapid headway in rehousing their inhabitants in estates of small houses and blocks of apartments, with the aid of Government subsidies. In the last few years Birmingham has provided new accommodation for 40,000 families. Recently the great satellite city which Manchester is constructing at Wythenshawe has drawn wide attention.

Here are illustrated further examples of Manchester's bold architectural policy in rehousing. The top picture shows a model of apartments to be built for the Trowbridge Street Housing project—a huge horseshoe group with miniature park, and other ultra-modernistic groups designed to offset the monotony of uniformity—made accessible by cross streets and private sidewalks.

The bottom picture shows another block of flats with terraced roofs and ultra-modernistic architecture designed for Manchester and suggested to the Ministry of Health as the ideal home for the working class. Plans have to be passed before Government assistance is given. This use of public funds for building houses is extensively used in Britain. It is a new idea in the United States, but was old in the Netherlands a dozen years ago. Amsterdam, in cooperation with the national Government, has financed vast housing developments in the replacement of slums with modern homes for the working class.

British Air Liner Broken by Crash

LONDON (AP)—Aviation authorities insisted that the crash of the Albatross, Britain's fastest commercial air liner, would in no way retard development of transatlantic service.

The Albatross, built to span the ocean in regular commercial trans, bounced in landing on Aug. 23 at Hatfield Airdrome and, to the amazement of officials, broke in two.

It was understood the four-motored, low-winged monoplane was to have made a test flight across the Atlantic Sept. 1.

The plane was completing final tests with a heavy load when the crash occurred and fractured the fuselage, splitting it off just back of the wing.

An official of the De Havilland Aircraft Company said the "failure is thoroughly understood and is of a relatively simple character."

He said the fault was being remedied in production of ships of the Albatross type.

Virginia Studies Federal Labor Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The immediate effect of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 will be less severe upon Virginia than upon the remainder of the South, according to a study of the new statute recently compiled by the Research Department of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

"With wages at a generally higher level in the North than in the South," C. W. Newman, Director of Research, stated in the report, "it is evident that the wage-hour law will impose a smaller burden on the North and a larger one on the Southern industry.

"The wage level in Virginia is substantially higher than in most Southern States, so that the effect of the law in Virginia will be smaller than in the South generally. The bearing in Virginia will be significant, however, particularly in the application of the 40-cent minimum when it becomes effective in 1945."

The study further points out that many Virginia employers should benefit from a leveling of minimum wage rates which will bring into harmony with their own wage costs of competitors in other States.

For the first year, the rates determined by industry committee are to be not less than 25 nor more than 40 cents an hour. Thereafter, they are to be not lower than 30 cents nor higher than 40 cents an hour.

Lighthouse Off Formosa

The Government-General of Formosa has anounced a lighthouse will be constructed to protect shipping in the waters off the east coast of Formosa. The Dollar liner President Hoover was blown ashore on the rocks of Kashoto island in November, 1937.

Legionnaires on World Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — With Yankee drums and bugles and pipes from Canada and a full fanfare of color and music, and of speeches and resolutions, the American Legion has completed its twentieth annual State convention here. Large delegations of Canadian Legionnaires turned it into more of an international than a local convention.

Opening speechmaking was shared by Stephen F. Chadwick, Chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, and Col. W. W. Foster, President of the Canadian Legion.

"We have suffered the strategy," Mr. Chadwick said, "of communism and fascism . . . to tear down and bring into derision the things which, as a people, we should venerate. We should never be enamoured of the untried and unseasoned methods of others without counting the great values we might lose in adopting them.

"Remember," he urged the delegates, "it is our objective always to have an understanding, intelligent, informed, and appreciative citizenry. We do not want to see our children regimented, and neither do we want to see them under the hand of a tyrant or a dictatorship."

The Canadian leader, Colonel Foster, said, "There is an old saying that 'to understand is to forgive' and perhaps if we knew the difficulties of other nations as well as we know our own, we should make allowances for the many attitudes and conditions which, judged by our own standards, are very distasteful."

"We see today," the speaker continued, "a world divided in thought, but whatever divisions there may be, it is irrevocably united in destiny, and this suggests the opportunity there is for the closer co-operation of ex-servicemen to render a great service to humanity."

Although observing that such action might not be politically expedient, Colonel Foster told the convention, "If the great English-speaking nations, emulating the example of those, who in times of emergency, offered their lives in service to their country, could determine a formula for common action in order, if humanly possible, to preserve peace throughout the world, it would be the greatest service ever rendered to mankind."

Commending the American Legion in its program, Gov. Clarence D. Martin, of Washington, said that the greatest challenge to the United States is not from forces within or without "but from millions of men and women who can and want to work but are unemployed."

Democracy's Victory Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The future of democracies lies primarily with the democratic people themselves, Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva, declared in the last of a series of lectures before the Institute of the Norman Wait Harris Foundation here.

"In speculating about the future of popular government as in considering its past, one cannot fail to realize that, important as may be questions of constitutional organization, they are infinitely less so than the character, temper, and education of the people themselves."

Dr. Rappard, director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, and active politically in Switzerland, pointed out dispassionately but realistically that "if war were to break out it would be catastrophe for all but it seems difficult to believe that it would not in the end again be won by democracy."

"Not only are the natural resources of the self-governing states far greater," he noted, "but the courage and endurance of their people struggling for their liberty, could hardly in the long run fail to prove superior to those of their opponents, led to slaughter by their dictatorial masters."

While thus foreseeing the ultimate triumph of Democratic Government, Dr. Rappard insisted that to be wholly effective such a system must develop to serve rather than crush its popular masters. The threat of too much government and a throttling of true democracy comes, he indicated, with the increasingly complicated nature of modern civilization and a consequent need for "more authority on top and more discipline below."

"Political liberty and equality," he said, "are not free gifts with which an indifferent people may be once and for all endowed by a generous legislator. They are stern principles which must be imposed by a strong people on a willing legislator, who must be constantly reminded of their sanctity and held to account for their violation by a vigilant public opinion."

Arms Cut Offered by President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt said yesterday that the United States would gladly reduce its armaments if other nations reduced theirs. He gave this assurance in a letter sent to Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the Army and Navy Journal, for publication in a seventh-fifth anniversary number of the Journal. Mr. Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

"I congratulate you upon the completion by the Army and Navy Journal of 75 years of publication.

"Now, even as in the stirring days when your paper was established, the Federal Government has the inescapable obligation laid upon it by the Constitution to 'provide for the common defense.' That means not only the development of adequate military forces but the vigorous use of our good offices in the promotion of world peace.

"In pursuance of this Constitutional duty, it has been our effort to place the Army and the Navy in a position to protect our territory and our vital interests. It has been our effort through treaties designed to remove trade barriers and irritations, through mediation, through disarmament negotiations, and through proper representations at critical moments, to lessen, and if possible, eliminate the factors that make for war.

"None of the things we have done contemplates aggression. None goes beyond what is essential to set up proper safeguards against aggression. As others decrease their armaments, we will gladly join them by reducing those which present world conditions force us to provide for our own protection."

Gen. John J. Pershing suggested today that leaders of industry, with an eye to a possible future conflict involving this country, prepare to pass on to their successors the knowledge they acquired in the World War.

"Without some very definite agreement, we must never again be caught so completely unprepared, and we must remember that any large war will again draw upon all our resources," the World War commander said, in a review of 1917-18 mobilization difficulties.

General Pershing, now in France, sent this statement on "Industry and the A. E. F." for the anniversary issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

Practice Golden Rule, Says Safety Exponent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROE, Ga.—Practice of the Golden Rule would go far toward avoiding automobile mishaps, Lon E. Sullivan, State Director of Safety Education, told his hearers here at the Rural-Urban Women's Conference recently. Mr. Sullivan urged the enlisting of public opinion for a safe-driving program in Georgia.

"If you would have the satisfaction that comes from knowing you are trying to help save human life," said Mr. Sullivan, "go back to your home and begin to show the futility of speed, the dangers of passing on curves and hills, the tragedy that results from improper lights and failing to dim, the virtues of care and common sense in driving an automobile.

"Practice of the Golden Rule in driving would eliminate 90 per cent of the property damage accidents because most of these result from plain lack of courtesy," Mr. Sullivan insisted.

Bishops Charge That Reich Seeks To Uproot Church

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—A new chapter in the controversy between Germany's Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Nazi regime was recorded today in a pastoral letter attacking what it called efforts to destroy the Church and uproot Christianity in general.

The letter—read from pulpits Aug. 28—was formulated at a recent conference of Bishops at Fulda and charged that the intention existed to crowd out of the public eye everything conformable to confession of faith.

The Bishops recalled that the Church had outlasted all strife for 2,000 years and declared it would endure.

They appealed for cessation of the "battle against Christendom because this very strife is causing a deep rift among the German people."

The statement charged that "Weltanschauliche" (philosophical view of life) conflict was continuing within the boundaries of the "Old Reich" by concealed as well as open methods.

The letter also referred to the case of Bishop Johann Sproll, who was expelled from Württemberg after his refusal voluntarily to leave his see.

His expulsion was announced last Thursday. The grounds, it was said, were that the Bishop was the only citizen in his diocese who refused to vote April 10 in the plebiscite on the union of Austria and Germany.

The letter cited methods in the youth education system as signs that destruction of the faith was aimed at. The Bishops charged the youth in camps were prevented from attending church, everything in connection with the Roman Catholic faith was suppressed or racially reinterpreted in schools and members of the clergy were reproached with accusations of "immorality but long overdue processes are not carried through."

Bishops' Charges Denied

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—A propaganda ministry spokesman today branded as "nonsense" charges made by Germany's Roman Catholic hierarchy in a pastoral letter that efforts were being made in Germany to destroy the church.

"All one has to do," the spokesman said, "is to compare what the German State has done for the Roman Catholic Church. The Government is paying millions of marks annually to the Church and the fact that the reading of the letter was possible clearly demonstrates that there can be no talk about persecution."

"The Government itself has the most earnest desire to protect the Church from anti-religious demonstrations."

As evidence of this he cited the fact that the Government had banned a number of publications adhering to an anti-religious policy.

Answering the Bishops' charge that "unparalleled, ugly, concentric attacks and outrages" were used against Dr. Johann Sproll, Bishop of Rottenberg, who was expelled from his Württemberg home Aug. 25, the spokesman said the National Socialists had acted solely to protect the Bishop.

"Sproll, who was a German citizen, violated one of the fundamental principles of German citizenship by not participating in the April 10 plebiscite (on union of Austria with Germany)," he declared.

"It is naturally led to demonstrations against the Bishop, increasing in seriousness after the Bishop returned to the diocese after a temporary absence. To prevent the anti-Sproll tendency from gaining greater momentum, the authorities were forced to expel the Bishop from Württemberg."

Fascists Warn Vatican

CREMONA, Italy, Aug 29 (AP)—Regime Fascista, the newspaper which represents an extremist wing of the Fascist Party, warned the Roman Catholic Church on Aug. 28 not to interfere in "political" questions.

The warning followed the report in L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, quoting Pope Pius as saying "racialist" doctrines were within the scope of religion although the Fascist Party press has taken the contrary stand.

Forest Farming Urged in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—South Carolina farmers can greatly benefit themselves and, at the same time, increase the general prosperity of their communities and of the State by forest farming—planting woodland and idle crop land with valuable timber trees—according to Donald R. Brewster, forester affiliated with the Clemson College Extension Service.

It has been estimated that work required to produce a maximum harvest of valuable pine timber, starting with the reforestation of open land by planting, will average less than one hour an acre a year, Mr. Brewster stated. This includes the task of preparing the site and planting trees, weeding and pruning the young stand, marking the trees to be removed in periodic thinnings to give the better trees room to expand, and marking the trees of the final stand for selective harvesting as they reach a mature size.

"It is thus apparent that spare time spent on woodland cultural work has a high earning power in the creation of future timber values," the forester pointed out. "From $1 to $10 an hour is easily possible.

"Forest farming is comparatively simple and easy to understand. It is merely applied common sense and requires neither technical training nor expensive equipment. The timber crop does not ordinarily require cultivation, nor is fertilizer necessary."

Time to Lime Land

Late summer, when the cover crop is seeded, is the best time to apply lime on land that needs it for growing vegetables.

Rural Rehabilitation Found To Hinge on Farm Income

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec, Aug. 29 (CP)—Rural rehabilitation in England cannot be accomplished by the mere increase of the rural population, the International Conference of Agricultural Economists was told on Aug. 26 by A. W. Menzies-Kitchin of Cambridge.

The British educationist, in an address to the assembly of 19 Nations, declared rehabilitation of the agricultural areas must "take the form of increasing the amenities and real income of the people already engaged in the industry." It should not become a sponge to absorb industrial overpopulation.

"I do not believe," Mr. Menzies-Kitchin said, "that either the farmer or the agricultural laborer will obtain the standard of living to which he is entitled if his industry is to become the dumping grounds of the surplus industrial population." The industry in question should be capable of solving its own problems.

Settled on Land

In England, Mr. Menzies-Kitchin declared, several thousand unemployed mine workers, steel workers, and others had been taken from their homes and settled on the land, at an approximate cost of $6,000 a person. They remained on unemployment relief for a year, and after this period of training they were expected to become self-supporting.

The expenditure of public money in this way, the British speaker held, could be justified only if the land holdings of the settler were capable over a long period of supplying "a reasonable income" to their occupiers. "And the weakness of the holdings established by the land settlement act has already become apparent," he said.

In other discussions A. E. Richards of the Canadian Department of Agriculture's marketing service described the progress of the co-operative movement in Canada and A. H. Cockayne, head of New Zealand's Department of Agriculture, told of his country's recent economic policy for agriculture.

Co-operative Growth

Further growth of the co-operative idea in Canada was forecast by the Ottawa official, who said he expected this expansion would be felt chiefly in farmers' co-operatives. There has been a general strengthening of their position during the depression years.

Already in Canada co-operatives constitute one of the leading industries. They stand fourth in capital invested and third in total sales value of commodities.

As an illustration of the expansion, Mr. Richards said the British Co-operative Society was planning to use its Canadian agency in Montreal as a buying organization for Australia, New Zealand, and the Scandinavian countries. In 1936, the Society handled almost one-sixth of the Dominion's wheat exports to Britain and one-third of Britain's purchases of Canadian canned fish.

Officers Elected

L. K. Elmhirst of Totnes, England, one of the founders of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists in 1929 and its President ever since, was re-elected to that office.

J. R. Currie, research economist, also of Totnes, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Prof. Max Sering of Berlin was elected again Honorary Vice-President.

South to Repel Air Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—In the most extensive air corps and anti-aircraft war exercises ever held in the United States, 1,500 army airplanes and the latest anti-aircraft guns will participate Oct. 3-17 in tests designed to determine the most effective form of defense against air attack of eastern North Carolina.

The destruction of an imaginary important base airdrome on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation will be the specific objective of the "enemy" airplanes that will be launched secretly from airplane carriers off the Carolina coast. In general, a purpose will be to see how easily coastal towns might be bombed by actual enemy planes in case of real war.

A half-circle with a radius of 100 miles from Fort Bragg will be the area in which the anti-aircraft guns may "shoot" down the enemy planes. The airdrome is to be protected by an all-around anti-aircraft artillery defense as well as by pursuit planes.

Watching for the enemy during the two weeks will be coast guard vessels and stations. For the first time, co-operation of the public is also being asked in the defense effort to learn as soon as possible of the approach of the expected enemy.

Any citizen sighting the "enemy" planes will be permitted to telephone free to an observation post keyman, who will immediately relay the message to Fort Bragg defense leaders. The signal, "Flash," will be the only information necessary to give the telephone operator. Defense communications will also be established by telegraph, radio and wireless.

Director of the aviation exercises will be Brig.-Gen. William Bryden, commander at Fort Bragg. In command of the anti-aircraft "Blue Force" defense will be Brig.-Gen. Fulton G. C. Gardner.

Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina has called upon all residents of the State to co-operate fully with the military leaders in the war games.

Georgia to Spend Federal Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia has mapped out a spending program of $61,366,000 by the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration, which will employ 80,000 persons in the State, Federal authorities stated. The projects are distributed generously throughout the State.

The WPA will take on the larger load of 50,000 persons on projects amounting to $56,366,000. The PWA is to employ 25,000 on 57 new projects and other uncompleted and delayed projects, costing between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 before the end of the year.

Security wages are paid to the 90 per cent of WPA workers taken from certified-for-relief rolls, stated Miss Gay B. Shepperson, WPA Administrator for Georgia. The PWA pays the prevailing wage of the community to both union and non-union labor, according to H. T. Cole, Regional Director for PWA in Atlanta.

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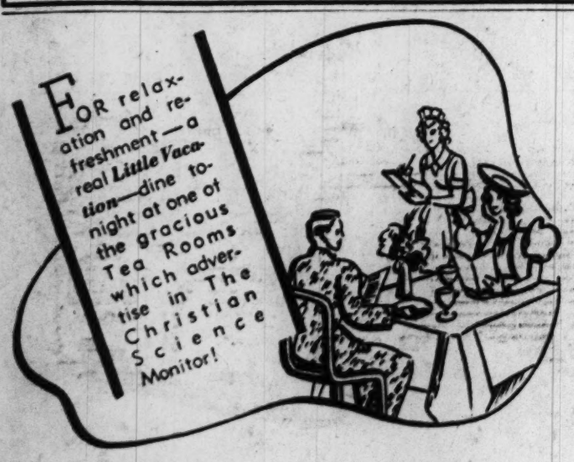
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The Home Forum

Pattern For New Neighbors

PERHAPS it was, as my neighbor Lee said, somewhat small of us to be so disturbed over this new house. But George, swinging his feet from the sawhorse, didn't see it that way.

"How many houses," he asked Lee, "in this neck of the woods?"

"Perhaps ten, all told."

"Suppose," George suggested, "that New York grew a tenth larger."

Lee rumpled his shock of corn-colored hair. George had something there, he admitted. These things were relative. A new house in our small neighborhood was news, was an event to date things from. And it did disturb our neighborhood balance.

"But it's a good house, you'll admit."

So far, we did. The house was framed but not yet boarded in; the long evening light slanted through the studding, and there was the sweet breath of cut pine. Fred Wilcox had stowed his tools, gone home; and, as on so many evenings before, we four neighbors had drifted up the road to this small familiar hilltop. Perhaps this might be the last time. For now this hilltop, with its view over the sloping pasture and woods, over the quiet cove and the ruffled pond, over the town to distant Apunack and the crinkled blue ridges beyond, was no longer ours. Lee had sold these ten acres; our neighborhood rights of entry and use, sanctioned by custom, were broken. Now we wouldn't feel so free to use the cart-way winding down through sweet fern and blueberry clumps to the cove; and of long evenings and sunny afternoons we wouldn't go as freely as before to this hilltop under the old pine. That was ended. For now Bardwell, to whom Lee had sold, was building here.

In the late spring, Jim Kibbee had dug and stoned the square cellar; the house was placed to spare the great pine and the birch clumps, and we liked that. Only Pete Eliades, our Greek neighbor up the road, didn't like the location. His black eyes disapproved. "Too cold. You get all the wind. Me, I would cut down dose tree, build nice porch on the road. Then you see something. People go by and see your house. Eh?" And Lee looked at us and grinned faintly; Pete was a good neighbor, and we saw the thought behind this. If you prospered, you built where the passer-by might see and admire. But even Pete liked the building.

* * *

SIMPLE, SQUARE, PARTLY Cape Cod and wholly New England, it took shape swiftly. And on this early summer evening we had drifted up there. Here were the bones of the structure, the thought behind the house taking shape and outline. We measured, criticized, approved; we climbed rough ladders and liked the view of the pond. And so Bardwell found us. Lee he knew, and Jim Kibbee; a quiet man with graying hair, George and I met him for the first time.

"Glad you like it," he said. "I do myself, sort of."

"Some things we'd do differently, of course," said Lee, and as Bardwell's quiet blue eye questioned him, he added, "This shed dormer, for one thing."

I hadn't liked this; these long dormers, almost from gable to gable, seemed to me false architecture. Here was an attempt to have the room afforded by a two-story house, but the low appearance of a simpler type. Bardwell listened, nodded; he hadn't thought of it, but that might be so. And when I said, "But that's only an amateur's opinion. These rooms are pleasant," he agreed with that, also.

"Like him?" Lee asked as we walked homeward.

"Why not? He seems—well, colorless."

* * *

BUT FRED WILCOX, when next I went that way, was of another opinion. He pushed up his specs, rubbed his snub nose; you take a man who got a plan and stuck by it, and there was the feller for him. But a man who wanted one kind of dormer one day, and another the next—well, it was all in the day's work, he supposed. I looked at the changed dormers, with three small ones instead of that long, awkward slope, and I asked curiously, "What sort of man is this Bardwell, Fred?"

He considered, said, "Hard to figure. Just getting to the bothery, notional stage, maybe; everybody I ever built for goes through that sooner or later. This week it's dormers; last week it was hardware. I had as nice a line of brass laid out for him as ever you see. Liked it, then sent it back. Now he's all for hammered iron—this here Colonial stuff. I do'know." Fred rubbed his nose, summed up, "I'd say he was kind of easily led, myself."

That might be. But something in Fred's mention of Colonial hardware jogged my memory, and when next I saw George I asked, "You talked Bardwell into that?"

"Not exactly. I mentioned it, though," George admitted. "It goes better with that type of house.

There was a fleeting glimpse of a pattern here, and I asked casually, "What do you think of him, George?"

"Good chap. Seems sensible. He'll make a hand, I figure."

* * *

THAT PATTERN, THAT plan became clearer. Here might be a guide to new neighbors. For at first we hadn't liked Bardwell's coming at all. In part, this was because through him we had lost this hilltop. But it came chiefly, I think, from the fact that my town of Jaalam is so slow to accept the new.

Your town, I'm sure, isn't like that. But you see, we figure it after this fashion: In this town, in these houses clustered in the village, gathered in clots at Cocked Hat and East Village and the Mill, dotted along our old roads, we have something that the Jaalam men and women have built up in these past two centuries and a half. There is a distinctive Jaalam flavor about it, a scent, an aroma like that of slow ripening apples. That is part of us; and we wish to keep it. True, we have had changes in the past, and swift changes. Cocked Hat, about that triangle of green where the pike crosses the old Great Road, is a reminder of this. The Village itself came with that industrial expansion that touched the world, and Jaalam, a century ago. Once all change, all growth, was good; we grew, therefore we became better. That was the American tradition. But now we are less sure of that. Only of late have we in Jaalam, and we in America, cocked an inquiring eye at mere bigness.

And so our slowness, our almost reluctance to accept the Bardwells and this new building. Only of late, within my time, have we come to regard newcomers not as pioneers giving us a hand in subduing the wilderness, but as people coming in to share—and perhaps to change—a settled tradition. And I think that the Bardwells knew this.

For this plan, this pattern of theirs became evident. There were my dormers, George's hardware. Jim Kibbee had already had a hand in placing the house; he had found, beside, that Martha Bardwell, a brisk, apple-cheeked woman in bright prints, came from Maine—and that was that. Lee had always wanted to set an orchard on the lower slope. Bardwell had Pete Eliades in with his tractor to plow long strips and clear the juniper and birch brush against next spring's planting. Here, clearly, was Bardwell's pattern. This hilltop, these fields sloping to the pond, had changed; but because we had shared in the change we liked it.

* * *

AND ONLY THE other evening I came up from the pond by the old cartway. The air was windless, crisp, and clear with the first hint of fall. And without thinking, beyond the long plowed strips now white with buckwheat blossom, I turned to the path that led up the hill. That I hadn't taken all summer long; to go through Bardwell's yard would be intrusion. Almost I turned back; then there were voices beyond the birches, and I went on. There were deck chairs on the bricked terrace before the house; Bardwell and Jim, George and Lee watched the sunset. Bard nodded to a chair. Beyond the silver reach of the pond, the domed maples and white spires, the sun touched the blue mass of Apunack. The cool air held the scent of pine, of sweet fern, of buckwheat ripening. Jim said, "She climbs again, boys."

George chuckled; four of us remembered last year, and Jim's formula. Now the sun began the southward climb over Apunack; another year ebbed. We told Bardwell and he listened, a quiet smile crinkling his eyes.

"Another year. And last year this was yours. I'm content with the change. But—are you boys?"

After our Jaalam fashion we looked over pond and valley, avoiding his eyes. Then Jim Kibbee drawled, "Well, never had deck chairs here before. Comfortable, aren't they?—You know, Bard, we were afraid of you once?"

"I knew. And I was afraid of you fellows—once."

Jim yawned and stretched. The sun dipped. It doesn't take much to be a good neighbor. You just share things.

DANIEL GHASE

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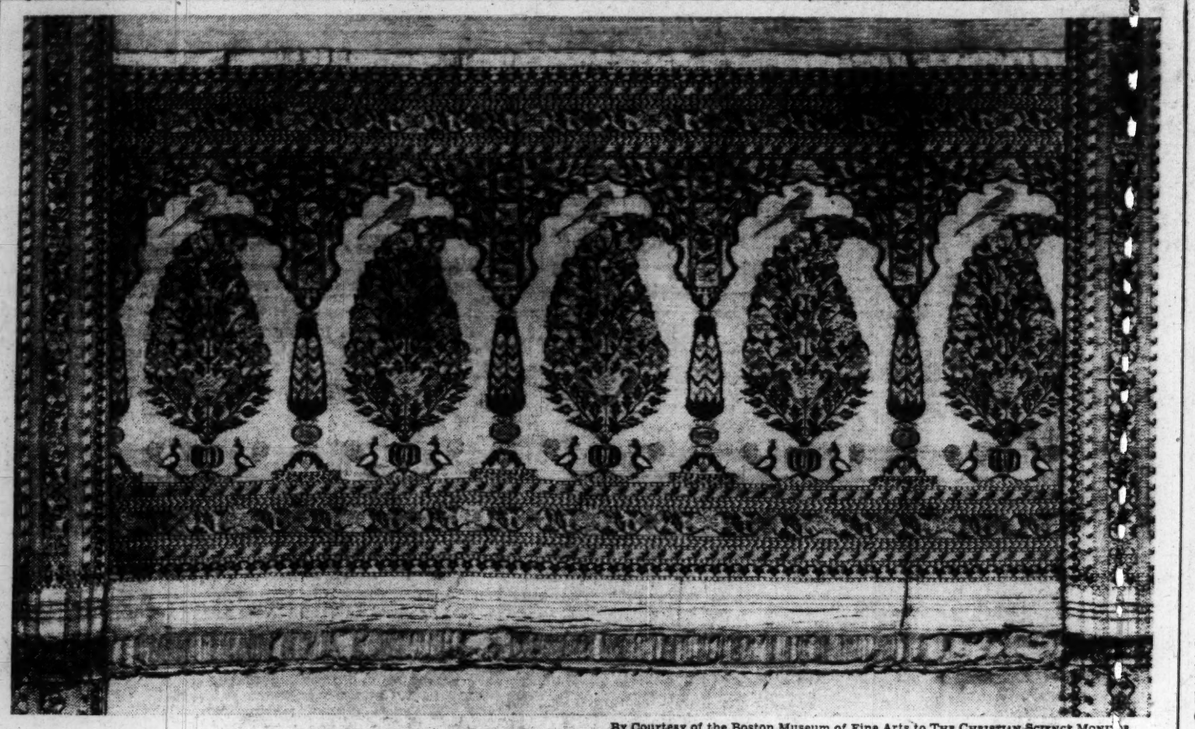

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BORDER OF INDIAN BROCADE

THIS is the border of a *sari* which was made in the eighteenth century in the province of Aurangabad, India. It is of Mughal design with a Persian influence.

The design consists of floral palms, set in architectural niches. Floral borders surround the niches and trees on all four sides. Parrots alight on the palms, while confronting peacocks stand below. The pattern is brocaded in gold on a neutral ground

"O man greatly beloved, fear not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DANIEL, confessing that because they had broken faith with God, the Israelites had fallen into the hands of their enemies, humbly turned to God in prayer, seeking comfort and salvation, saying (Daniel 9:18), "We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousnesses, but for thy great mercies."

Later on there came to Daniel a vision, which he describes in these words (Daniel 10:18, 19): "Then there came again and touched me one like the appearance of a man, and he strengthened me, and said, O man greatly beloved, fear not: peace be unto thee, be strong, yea, be strong." And a little farther on we read the comforting promise (10:21), "I will shew thee that which is noted in the scripture of truth."

Daniel's experience of receiving spiritual guidance is not a singular one, nor are such experiences confined to the Old Testament period. Similar experiences arise in modern times. Thoughtful men and women might be tempted to become faint-hearted at the seeming violence of evil and the lack of godliness abroad in the world; but the consecrated ones, who turn to God in humble acknowledgment of His power and mercy, are comforted as was Daniel. For the words, "O man greatly beloved, fear not: peace be unto thee, be strong, yea, be strong," also apply to earnest students of Christian Science today, who understand that spirituality and loyalty to God find His power present to save mankind.

Christian Science makes it clear that fear is occasioned by a lack of understanding of God. In one of her messages to a branch church of Christ, Scientist, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Christian Science meets error with Truth, death with Life, hate with Love, and thus, and only thus, does it overcome evil and heal disease. The obstinate sinner, however, refuses to see this grand verity or to acknowledge it, for he knows not that in justice, as well as in mercy, God is Love" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 180). Human belief may falsely attribute to God a human disposition, with its attendant moods and inclinations. Such belief is prone to expect that God will punish mercilessly. But in this conclusion the fact that God is Love is left out of the reckoning, and, inasmuch as the reasoning is incomplete, the conclusion is erroneous. The human concept of justice is often commensurate with cruelty, whereas the justice of divine Love is complete, in that it includes mercy. There is, therefore, no reason for mankind to hesitate in approaching God, humbly, reverently, confidently, lovingly. The Apostle John assures us that no fear can exist where perfect love is entertained and maintained; and naturally so, since love begets confidence. What humanity needs above all else is the correct concept of God.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 425): "Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew. You will never fear again except to offend God." Not only do the teachings of Christian Science, in accordance with Scriptural truths, establish the true comprehension of God's love for man, but they also heal physically. When humanity grasps the importance of the truth that God, the Father, created His children in His own image, its only concern will be not to disobey His will. Men will then feel the truth of the message which Daniel received in his vision: "O man greatly beloved, fear not: peace be unto thee." They will gratefully accept its comfort, be at peace, and experience the revivifying power of the words, "Be strong, yea, be strong."

Through the enlightening study of the truth about God and man, humanity will become convinced that man is always held in the loving embrace of God, who is Love. No longer will humanity disregard the will and the law of God; rather will it seek to mold its wishes and desires according to the all-wise and all-loving divine purpose. Thus fear will disappear, together with self-will and self-importance; and a perfect sense of freedom from evil, a close union with divine Love, will impart fearlessness, peace, strength, joy, and gratitude, and a sense of dominion under the loving guardianship of the creator of man.

In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has given her followers a most comforting statement, which has made clearer to innumerable people the tender provisions which divine Love makes for mankind. It reads (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Mankind generally has believed that God sustains His creation spiritually, but it has not always perceived that divine Love also cares for the human need. This revelation of the true nature of God as Love has imparted to many a clearer sense of the tender relationship with the Father of all. It has given them a grateful understanding of the truth that man is the dearly beloved son of God, and has comforted them during trials until its actual proof has been demonstrated in their experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„אוי שטארק בעליבטער מענש, שרעק זיך ניט"

פֿון איבערזעצונג פֿון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגן קריסטשען סייענס

דניאל האָט זיך מודה געווען, אז דערפֿאר וואָס די כּינדער ישׂראל האָבן אויפֿגעהערט צו גלויבן אין גאָט, זיינען זיי אריינגעפֿאלן אין די הענט פֿון זייערע שׂונאים. דערביי האָט ער זיך געקערט צו גאָט, און גרויס תּפֿלה געטאָן. כּדי ער זאָל נעכטן פֿריִיִסט און זיַלקומען. ער האָט זיך אויפֿגעפֿירט: (דניאל ט:18), „וואָרין עס איז נישט צולייב אונזער גערעכטיגקייט דאָס מיר בעטן אַ דיר זאָלסט זיך צוהערן צו אונזער תּפֿלות נאָר אַדרבה, צולייב דיין גרויס רחמנות."

כּיִם א קורצע צייט שפּעטער איז א זאָך עכּטפֿלעקט געווארן צו דניאל, וואָס ער שולדיגט אין זיַך זעלבסט, (דניאל י:8, 19): „אוּן ער האָט מיך נאָכאַמאָל אָנגערירט, אוּנטער אזוי, וויַ די געשטאַלט פֿון א מענשן־זוהן, אוּן ער האָט מיך געשטאַרקט, אוּן ער האָט צו מיר געזאָגט, אוי שטארק בעליבטער, שרעק זיך נאָכאַמאָל, שרעק זיך נישט, דו זאָלסט לעבן, אוּן דו זאָלסט זיַך שטאַרקן, אוּן דו זאָלסט איבער בליבן שטארק, אוּן א בּיסל ווייטער אוּן אויף דעם זעלבן זיַנען מיר אויפֿמערקזאַם געוואָרן, וואָס דער מלאך האָט צו מיר גערעדט, אוּן איך בין שטאַרק געוואָרן אוּן האָב אַמתן כּתב, אַז קיין אַנדערער נעמט מיך נישט אוּן דניאל אוּן מיכאל אוּן גבריאלס פֿון דעם אלטן טעסטאַמענט זיַנען נעוויזן די אויבערסטע וועלכע האָבן ערשטענס נישט נאָר אויפֿגעפֿאַסט אוּן עמפֿינדלעכקייט, נאָר אויך אַנדערע וועלט האָבן שהלוגים, ערשאַרונגען אוּן זייערע אַגענטן, אַנדערע מלאכים, אוּן זיי זיַנען אויך אַנגערופֿן אויף אַ שליחות, אַ דינסט, אַ מיסיע, אַ מלאכה, וואָס זיי זאָלן טאָן פֿאַר גאָט, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע קינדער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע מענשן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע פֿעלקער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע לענדער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע שטעט, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע הויזן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע מענטשן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע חיות, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע פֿעלדער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע וואַסערן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע בּערג, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע וועלדער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע בּיימער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע פֿרוכטן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע בּלומען, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע גראָזן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע שטיינער, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע מינעראַלן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע מעטאַלן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע אַלע זאַכן, וואָס זיי זאָלן טאָן, אוּן פֿאַר זיַנע אַלע מענטשן, וואָס זיי זאָלן אויסלייג

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938

Tobin on Trail Of $2,000,000 In Poll Taxes

Employs constables to go after money—Says 50 per cent of taxes are delinquent each year.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today began a drive to collect nearly $2,000,000 in overdue poll taxes of the City of Boston.

Charging that only 50 per cent of the $2 taxes, due annually from each male voter, have been collected in recent years, he announced that constables would be employed hereafter to collect those overdue.

The drive is part of the Mayor's broad program for collecting large sums owed the city by motorists and taxpayers—sums which would aid the city materially if collected.

The seriousness of the poll tax situation was disclosed by Mayor Tobin in pointing out that of about $350,000 of such taxes due each year, only about $175,000 normally is taken in. The sum overdue since 1929 is therefore $1,965,152—nearly 1,000,000 individual unpaid items—a sum that equals $1.20 on the annual tax rate.

The drive, the Mayor said, would consist of sending bills to the thousands who have not paid their poll taxes for prior years, and then in turning over to constables the cases of those who do not promptly remit the sums due.

When a case is turned over to a constable, he pointed out, a constable's fee is charged, which must be paid by the delinquent taxpayer. While the constables also have the power of arrest for nonpayment, Mr. Tobin said he would not permit this except in extreme cases.

Earlier in the year, the Mayor began a drive for collection of unpaid motor vehicle excise taxes and water bills. He was instrumental in obtaining passage in the Legislature of a bill providing that motorists who do not pay their excise taxes within 30 days automatically lose their registration.

Opera to Compete With Livestock At Essex County Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29—"The Pied Piper of Hamelin", in opera form, will be one of the opening features of the Essex County Fair at Topsfield on Sept. 11. According to the management, it will be the first time that opera has been listed with the fair's other attractions such as cattle, horse, vegetable and flower shows. It is expected that the Pied Piper will draw even larger crowds than the host of children which followed him, dancing out of Hamelin, in the legend.

The opera will be staged on the opening night of the 117-year old exposition by the Boxford Oratorio Society on the race track in front of the grandstand. There will be a costumed cast of 100 and realistic scenic effects, it is promised. Rehearsals have been in progress for several weeks under the direction of Horace N. Killam. The opera was composed by Anna Beiswenger.

Midget auto racing is another new feature prepared for the fair this year. A fifth-of-a-mile speedway has been constructed for these events.

The special variety of water polo in which teams of firemen manipulate hoses forcing a 24-inch ball back and forth, is another feature of the fair which promises to be popular again this year.

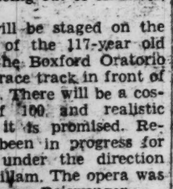
Scout Leaders Plan Roundup

About 300 Boy Scout leaders from the Boston District are expected to attend a roundup at Loon Pond, Lakeville, Mass., over the week of Sept. 10 and 11, Scout Executive O. A. Kitterman announced today.

This is the occasion of the Scouting season when leaders only get together to enjoy good fellowship and camp life, Mr. Kitterman said. The program is being arranged by C. Glynn Fraser, Field Scout Executive for the Boston Council of Boy Scouts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, occasionally threatening tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in north portion; slightly warmer on the south coast tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler in the interior.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in north portion; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler in central and north portion.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in north portion; slightly cooler in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler in north portion Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest wind tonight, shifting to northwest on Tuesday over north portion and gentle variable wind tonight becoming moderate southwest and west on Tuesday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	72	Minneapolis	58	84
Bermuda			New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	64	82	New York	68	80
Denver	58	82	Norfolk	72	82
Helena	58	86	Philadelphia	68	82
Kansas City	66	84	St. Louis	70	76
Los Angeles	68	90	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	84	90	Washington	68	82

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 29.
B—Maximum, Aug. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:21 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 3:43 p. m., height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:54 p. m.

Store Clerk

John Roosevelt
Son of the President, who began work today at $18 a week.

John Roosevelt Starts to Work At $18 a Week

The time clock went "click"; a little bell rang inside; a pasteboard card numbered 2221 plopped into place, and the name of John Roosevelt went on the pay roll of William Filene's Sons Company specialty store.

Two or three cameras also clicked, there was a puff of light, and a smiling young man walked down the stairs to a waiting push truck. With just that much fuss, a son of the President of the United States went to work, a cog in the Nation's machinery of distribution.

John Roosevelt, of course, is the young man who just three short months ago participated in the pretty wedding in Nahant that gave a romance-loving nation so many headlines. He was married to Miss Anne Clark.

This morning, though, he was just another young man in a hurry to catch a car in from Nahant to be on the job in plenty of time.

He made it, arriving at 8 a. m., which was almost 20 minutes before he was due. The photographers were quick, the interview brief. "No foolishness this time," he pleaded.

John Roosevelt has already explained his intention of working up from the bottom by his own merit. He is aiming for a job as an advertising executive, and doesn't expect to remain long in the basement pushing boxes around for $18 a week.

Three Sewage Hearings Slated

Three public hearings will be held next week by the Special Legislative Commission on Sewage Systems to inquire into methods for remedying pollution of Boston Harbor.

This was announced today by Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, Chairman of the Commission. The first meeting will be at the Statehouse on Thursday at 10:30 a. m.; the next at Quincy City Hall on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.; and the last at Winthrop Town Hall, Friday, at 7:30 p. m.

Suburban hearings were arranged to enable residents of the North and South Shores to attend during the evening.

Mr. Richardson said that 33 Legislators and the Mayors, Selectmen, and other officials of the towns affected have been invited to appear.

Police Arrest Girl Pickets In Boston Strike

Boston Today

Boston police made their first mass arrests of mass picketers in the garment workers' "labor holiday" today when several dozen patrolmen and five wagons descended upon workers parading outside of 35 Kneeland Street and arrested 48 of them.

The picketers, mostly girls and women, had been singing, marching, and urging workers in three shops in the "Traders' Building" not to go to work. A union organizer had been arrested earlier for shouting, "Scab," to a girl passing through the picket line.

All Are Released

Those arrested were herded into doorways of several buildings and then into patrol wagons, in which they were taken to Station 4 on Warren Avenue. Here they were booked on charges of "obstructing free foot passage," and then released on their promise to appear later in the day at court.

Picketing has been in process since last Thursday when 400 workers from 11 union and three open shops at 35 Kneeland Street began a "labor holiday" in an effort to force the nonunion employers to observe a 35-hour work week as in union plants.

Five pickets were arrested the first day for obstructing the sidewalk, but the others were unmolested by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

'Defeatist' Leary Defeated Again

Thomas H. Leary, Cambridge policeman, had a special assignment today. It was to solve a theft that affected both his personal and political affairs.

As an unwilling and illegal candidate for the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Leary has been striving vigorously to assure his own defeat since a prankster filed nominating papers for him.

He has urged voters to disregard him. He has issued statements showing he is unqualified, unprepared, and unwilling. A couple of days ago, he interviewed candidates defeated in the last election and asked them to teach him how to lose an election. He put the notes of his interviews in a dashboard compartment of his automobile for further study.

Then, yesterday it happened. Someone broke into the car and went off with the contents of the dashboard compartment, including the notes on "secrets of political failure."

Mr. Leary went to work in earnest with his magnifying glass and gum shoes today.

No Fog Is News —And Good News

This is a case where no news makes good news.

The item comes from Capt. M. J. Petite, skipper of the British Motorship Apohaqui (and there is a name for you), which ship plys between Canada and Boston with lumber.

"We had perfect weather all the way in," said the Captain this morning, tying up with 122,000 feet of spruce from Nova Scotia.

"What's new about that?" asked the Reporter Who Gets Around a Bit.

"What's new?" roared the Captain. "Why, man alive, I've made six trips this summer and left my way through the fog each time. This trip I had clear weather all the way, not a sign of fog, for the first time this summer, mind you, and you say there's no news in that! Why, man, that's good news!"

We wouldn't know. Maybe the Captain is right.

Ginkgo Trees Rank With the Dinosaurs

Harvard's Prize Specimen of the Ginkgo Biloba

Francis Lazenby inspects this year's fruitage. The famous maidenhair tree at Harvard, called the world's finest by silviculturists.

Maine Voters Appear Bored With Gubernatorial Races

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 29—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican candidate for re-election, and his Democratic opponent, Louis J. Brann, who is seeking his third term, continue unceasingly their argument on deficits and financial statements, but this far their general public, with apparent boredom, appears to be paying no more than a lethargic interest to either one. And thus, with three weeks to go, Maine finds itself generally in a political doldrums, and political observers find it hard to recall a campaign so listless.

Enthusiasm is spasmodic and "not what it used to be" when the slogan "As goes Maine, so goes the Nation," had its inception.

In a State predominantly Republican such disinterest may be interpreted favorably by Democratic leaders who must capitalize on GOP votes to swing an election in this State. On the other hand, Republican leaders may contend the general quiet is an indication of calm approval for the Barrows Administration and an intention that the voters intend to accord him a second term both on his record and on the basis that courtesy calls for it.

Governor Barrows and his opponent have appeared once on the same platform, since the latter invited the former to meet him publicly to debate on State issues but both studiously avoided mention of controversial politics on that occasion. On separate platforms, however, they have not spared each other.

When a Republican legislative committee sought to investigate the affairs of Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., which functioned during the Brann Administration as part of the relief set-up, Democrats quickly charged it was politics. Later, the Democrats, themselves, called for an investigation by Federal authorities into the handling of old age pensions by the Maine Pension Board of which Miss Nettie Burleigh, head of Maine Women Republican Clubs, is a member. Nothing, so far, has come from either investigation.

Barrows' Welcome

A visit from James A. Farley, National Democratic Chairman, at Capitol Park Sept. 1, at a rally which was expected to signalize a shift into high gear for the Democritic campaign, has been cancelled because of the telegram Governor Barrows sent to Mr. Farley.

Governor Barrows' "welcome" read: "I hope you may find relief in coming to a State where we have been able to live within our income, balance our budget and not impose any new schemes of taxation to burden our citizens."

Labor Angle

Having political significance but not exactly a part of the current campaign was the demand, this week, of the Executive Committee of the Maine Federation of Labor, that Charles E. Fortin (D), be removed from the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Mr. Fortin was a State Senator when named to the post by Governor Barrows as labor's representative.

The Federation, it seems, thinks Mr. Fortin is "partial to the CIO and has failed to co-operate and has antagonized the AF of L." It is claimed he helped an attempt to break up an AF of L union in one town. Mr. Fortin has denied the charges. Governor Barrows has not acted or passed comment. Mr. Brann, without mentioning names, has said he, when elected Governor, will make all appointments relating to labor strictly on the basis of labor's recommendations. Mr. Fortin is a fellow-townsman of Mr. Brann.

WPA Rolls Increased

Maine, which last year had 2,216 on WPA rolls at this time, now has 9,176 directly on WPA relief rolls and 777 on projects financed by WPA. Commenting on the figures, John C. Fitzgerald, State Administrator, said, this week, he believed they explained in part why the State relief costs have diminished in spite of the recession. Expanding when private industry failed to cope with unemployment, the WPA has spent $2,508,000 on Maine projects in seven months, according to figures released by the administrator.

Hopkins Slated To Talk in Boston

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, is scheduled to address a regional conference of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee in Boston tomorrow night.

The conference is to be attended by women Democrats from the six New England States and from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. It will meet all day tomorrow and Wednesday at the Hotel Statler.

In addition to Mr. Hopkins, whose address is to be radiocast from 9 to 9:30 p. m. over Station WBZ and other network stations, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are scheduled to address the meeting.

Civil Service Rule Aids Patrolmen

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston today won from the Civil Service Commission a new method of promoting patrolmen who have expert knowledge of special branches of police work.

It is designed to ease the path to sergeancies for policemen who are expert in handwriting, fingerprinting, photography, radio broadcasting, dispatching and detective work.

The method involves a change in Civil Service rules. It provides that such expert patrolmen shall be given credit for their knowledge and experience in examinations for promotion to sergeants.

The Commissioner previously asked for authority to promote any patrolman who obtained a passing mark (70 or more) who, in Mr. Timilty's opinion, was also an expert. The Civil Service body refused this, but today made a substitute ruling. It will apply to the next examinations to be held in about three months.

Ginkgo Trees in Washington Like Dinosaur on Broadway

Since a ginkgo tree that silviculturists say should have been born 100,000,000 years ago, was discovered growing almost under the shadow of the White House in Washington, D. C., interest in the whole ginkgo family has sprung up in isolated communities throughout eastern America. The sole surviving species, a true "living fossil," is ginkgo biloba, its wedge-shaped leaves cleft in the center.

It, too, would probably be extinct today were it not for the priests of ancient China who are credited with finding specimens in remote forested regions of western China, transplanting and caring for them in sacred temple and palace gardens through hundreds of years. E. H. Wilson, America's distinguished plant hunter, found it in a garden in eastern China and brought it home. Asa Gray, Harvard's "Grand Old Man of Botany," planted a slip in the Harvard Botanic Garden, which has grown into an adult tree experts proclaim to be the best formed specimen known. Today it is under the care of Francis Lazenby, the Garden caretaker.

During the next few years a number of ginkgo trees were distributed among discriminating tree lovers throughout eastern America, a whole avenue of them was planted in Washington, and several in Cambridge and on Boston Common, and then interest waned. Whether or not G. biloba is extinct in its native, wild state, is a matter of intense debate among botanists of the world. Reports have been made of them growing in the forests of Western China, but none are known to be authentic.

Chinese Know Their Value

In the fall of the year when the plum-like fruits ripen on the pistillate trees, the odor and litter from the crushed pulpy mass is sometimes objectionable. But in Washington, the Chinese laundrymen know their value and gather the fruits to make a jam from the pulp and to eat the sweet, slightly resinous-flavored nut kernels.

Though there are a large number of extinct members of the ginkgo family, the group as a whole has undergone only slight changes since the Jurassic Period of several million years ago. One of these is leaf-shape. Modern species are almost invariably two-lobed and kidney-like in the adult stage, while in trees of 100,000,000 years ago, the leaves were almost invariably wedge-shaped with undented, curved upper edges.

Dr. Roland W. Brown, Geological Survey geologist, working with the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, has dug many fossil imprints of ancient gingko leaves from rocks of Western United States. He says that the single tree found in a park near the White House has leaves almost exactly like those of the Cretaceous ginkgos and "could hardly be looked upon as other than an atavism, or throw-back over a vast expanse of time."

Like Dinosauran Fifth Avenue

In a sense, any ginkgo growing in Washington in the Twentieth Century is almost as remarkable as a surviving dinosaur fighting through Fifth Avenue traffic in New York City. The great reptiles and the ginkgos were contemporaries. Almost everything from that ancient biological complex has either become extinct or has changed so much as to be unrecognizable. Evidently, this one tree has had a remarkable ability to meet a changing environment. One effect of its great age is its apparent freedom from attacks by insects and fungi.

Almost all other living trees date only from the early part of the Eocene, or about 60,000,000 years ago, when mammals, birds and present day reptiles, fishes and flowering plants began to appear.

Calling Mr. Brown's attention to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Liberal Stamp? Conservative? Parties Puzzle

New England Democrats and GOP uncertain as to cloak they wear—Hook a new type?

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The big question facing candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties as the fall campaigns in New England approach is whether to paint their appeals in the vivid hues of liberalism or the more sober tones of conservatism. These two words have assumed an importance in the reckoning of political strategists that is truly surprising in view of the general haziness that apparently surrounds a definition of the two words in public thought.

President Roosevelt is to be credited with bringing much of this to pass. His fireside chat of two months ago anent the relative values of conservatism and liberalism, and his subsequent "purge" tactics have served to thrust this issue to the fore.

The President defined a conservative as "one who wants a return to the kind of Government we had in the 20's." He meant it to stir an active dread of such a return.

Rush to Polls?

But some New England politicos have been wondering whether the promise of a return to the Government—and the economics—of the 20's wouldn't bring an unprecedented rush of voters to the polls.

In this speculation, the Yankee politicians are supported by that modern-day bellwether, the Gallup Poll. A recent survey by Dr. George Gallup indicates that 66 per cent of the American voters want President Roosevelt to be more conservative during the remainder of his term. Only 34 per cent want him to continue as in the past.

Taken with past Gallup polls which indicate a lessening of New Deal strength in New England, it seems fairly safe to predict that, so far as they are able, Democratic candidates will try to keep national politics out of the picture this fall.

Republicans, on the other hand, will level their guns on Washington.

A lot of talk about liberalism and conservatism, thus, will serve the needs of candidates on both sides of the fence. On at least three points, however, the conservatives will have to be careful . . . that is, if the Gallup poll is right. For it is shown that a preponderance of voters on both sides favor (1) the social security program, (2) Federal regulation of the stock exchange, and (3) the principle of governmental responsibility to destitute unemployed.

New Type Candidate

So much for the general situation. Now, what is new in Yankee politics today?

One of the most interesting developments is the trial balloon (if such it was) sent up by the Hartford Courant over the week end in behalf of a new type of candidate for the Grand Old Party. In a long editorial, the Courant, after disclaiming any intent of picking individual candidates for either party, suggests that such a man as James W. Hook of New Haven might well represent their idea of the type of man the Republicans might run for the United States Senate, or for the gubernatorial term.

Mr. Hook, probably best known throughout New England as President of the New England Council, is a native of Iowa, a graduate of the University of Iowa's Engineering School. Since 1923 he has headed the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven and has been very active in constructive civic activities. Recently he was asked to serve on the Republican National Policy Committee. He has never been in politics, or expressed any interest in running for office. The Courant emphasizes that its suggestion was published without consulting him.

Socialist to Run

Politics in Connecticut received a little stirring up over the week end when Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, accepted the Socialist nomination for the gubernatorial fight. He charged that both the Democratic and Republican parties were discredited in the eyes of voters.

Up in Maine the principal political event is the scheduled visit of James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman. He is listed to speak in Augusta Thursday, Sept. 1.

Originally, the meeting was planned in Maine's beautiful State Park, but when Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows telegraphed the leader of the sons of Jefferson and Jackson that it should be a relief for him to visit a State where the budget was balanced and the expenses covered by the income, the State's Democrats called the wire an insult and declined Governor Barrow's invitation to use the Park. Instead, they will meet in the high school athletic field.

Aiken Unopposed

In Vermont things are quiet. For the first time in years there will be no contest in the Republican gubernatorial primary. Gov. George D. Aiken apparently has so satisfied both the previously warring conservative and liberal wings of the Vermont GOP that he is unopposed for renomination.

The Democratic gubernatorial nominee is Fred C. Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue.

The campaign has warmed up in New Hampshire where principal interest is focused in the struggle of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Candle Mile Away Operates New Color Matching Device

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29—A device so sensitive that a candle in the open a mile away would produce sufficient light to cause it to control an electric motor has been perfected by J. L. Michaelson of the General Electric experimental laboratories, and Prof. A. C. Hardy of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for use in the precise measurement and determination of colors.

When mankind depends upon human vision for matching or determining colors of different kinds, failure is too often the result, as any man who has been asked to match dress goods or thread will testify. The device which can acomplish this, much better than any jury of human judges, is the recording spectrophotometer. Mr. Michaelson points out that the device has not been tested with the candle, but measuring the foot-candlepower of light produced by a single wick at such a distance, the result is 1-25,000,000 of a foot-candlepower. This, he says, is the power change in light intensity sufficient to cause the motor of the spectrophotometer to reverse its direction of rotation and thereby record automatically the varying percentages of different wavelengths of light reflected or transmitted to the sample under investigation.

Though the instrument is comparatively new, it is already considered responsible for a new branch of natural science—that of "spectrophotometry," which deals with the measurement of wave length and intensity of spectral hues transmitted and reflected by colored materials.

The fact that visual spectrophotometry has always been a slow and tedious procedure has retarded to considerable extent human ability to measure, standardize, and control color effectively. The development of photoelectric and vacuum tubes has now reached such a state that they have successfully assumed the visual duties in spectrophotometry, thus eliminating the tiring procedure of making comparisons by eye. To Professor Hardy goes credit for invention of the device. It has been developed for commercial application by the General Electric Company and one may now obtain a complete spectral transmission of a colored material in 2½ minutes, thus gaining an absolutely accurate key to color specifications.

Aquarium for Each Student Provided in Maine Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 29—Founded upon a rock, on a picturesque point jutting into Frenchman's Bay, the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory at Salsbury Cove is becoming increasingly important to teachers and students of fish and animal life.

The rocky structure of the point is of special value to the experimental laboratory, for it has been found that by erecting the newest building, the Isabel Hegner Memorial Laboratory, directly on a ledge, without wooden beams under the concrete floor, the possibility of jars to the microscopes has been eliminated.

This new student laboratory, the gift of Dr. Robert Hegner of Johns Hopkins University, is being used for the first time this summer and is for college classes, accommodating 24 students. Each student has an aquarium where specimens of sea life are placed for study. The student course, which continues for six weeks, is being taught by Prof. Ulric Dahlgren of Princeton University, assisted by Dr. Wendell Burger of Trinity College, and Dr. G. B. Moment of Goucher College.

Many rare specimens of sea life have been found in the waters near Mount Desert since this laboratory was brought here from Harpswell, Maine, in 1921. One of these, which would probably be the most surprising to persons unacquainted with the wonders of the deep off the Maine coast, is the octopus.

For a number of years Professor Dahlgren, President of the Laboratory Corporation, has maintained that octopuses of two varieties at least might be found in Maine waters, and near Mount Desert Island. Not long ago his theory was proven. On this occasion Professor Dahlgren was offered the use of the yacht Paragon, owned by Hugh Matheson of Florida, to take out a class of students for deep-sea dredging. They anchored the yacht a mile and a half east of Mount Desert Rock.

After dropping the dredge into 62 fathoms of water, they made an unusual haul. Among other valuable specimens in the dredge was found an Octopus Hairdii, two and a half inches long and full grown, a typical member of its family as produced in Maine waters. The octopus was sent to Princeton University Laboratory.

Professor Dahlgren has exploded the popular belief that octopuses are man-eaters, even the tropical "sea monster." He declares that they are crab-eaters, and that the long arms are used only for reaching into deep sea-bottom crevices for their favorite food. Here again education replaces superstition.

Twenty natural scientists are delving into the mysteries of sea life at the laboratory, so that application can later be made economically to important animals, plants, and human beings as well.

Financial support of the laboratory has come chiefly through contributions of summer residents of Mt. Desert Island, who are interested in research. To such gifts are added fees for laboratory tables and annual dues paid by members of the Corporation. For several years a few colleges have supported research rooms occupied by members of their respective staffs.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Brookline Village Theater—
"One Wild Night." 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery. 3:46, 6:54, 9:41.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

University—
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" kids. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Boston—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Melville Cooper and Ian Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "One Wild Night." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory and Modford Square—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown." Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon and Scott Colton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda in "I Met My Love Again." Also Lew Ayres in "Scandal Street."

Strand—
Merle Oberon in "Divorce of Lady X." Also "Spy Ring," with William Hall.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Texans" with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also George Brent and Olivia de Havilland in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall will be guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting, 12:15.

Budge and Mako Surprise Tennis Critics—Local Ball Teams Maintain Good Record

U. S. Hopes Back to Normal To Retain Coveted Davis Cup

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The hopes of the Davis Cup remaining in Uncle Sam's trophy room for another year were back to normal today as the tennis teams representing the United States and Australia moved in on the Germantown Cricket Club in Pennsylvania for the Challenge Round scheduled for Labor Day week end.

Prior to last Saturday's final in the men's doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club, when Don Budge and Gene Mako streaked through the Australian pair of Adrian Quist and John Bromwich—a combination undefeated in two years—in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1, the tennis wise almost were ready to concede the Davis Cup to the invaders.

Much of the high rating given the Australians was made after their overwhelming victory at the expense of the German team in the Davis Cup interzone finals played at the Longwood club two weeks ago. Henner Henkel, who is ranked as the world's No. 3 tennis player, and his inexperienced partner, but still a good court man, were unable to win one point toward the Challenge Round. So impressive were the Australians in the doubles play that immediately everyone began to whistle softly and feel sorry for Budge and Mako.

Australians Advance Easily

All through last week the Australians appeared to have an easier time than the Americans in reaching the final. Both teams started off with easy victories, Budge and Mako giving up seven games in their three-set triumph while Bromwich and Quist dropped only six in as many sets.

Each team dropped one set in the second round, the Americans losing 19 games, the Australians 16. Then came the semifinals, an unfortunate one as far as Quist and Bromwich were concerned. They were forced to meet Harry Hopman and Len Schwartz, the alternate Davis Cuppers on the Australian team. The match lacked interest with Bromwich and Quist so sure of victory that the boys merely went through the motions.

Budge and Mako had a much better workout against the veterans Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, the Californians winning in four sets, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 10—8.

Longwood specators crammed the stands in anticipation of one of the greatest doubles finals in history, were outwardly disappointed. Many were of the opinion that the Australians weren't particularly interested in the championships. Others felt that Budge and Mako were approaching their peak and couldn't have been stopped. Their brand of play was great. Quist and Bromwich did make some outstanding shots, ordinarily points in most matches, but either Budge or Mako kept making uncanny returns for all-important placements.

The national doubles championship is back in the hands of Budge and Mako after a one-year lapse. Last year the German pair of Henkel and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm took it from the Americans in a straight set upset.

Budge Conceded Singles

The only question which seems to be in doubt now about the Davis Cup is how many points can the United States take over the necessary three. Already Budge has been conceded his two singles matches and the doubles victory for the Americans looks certain. Bobby Riggs, No. 2 man on the team, may take one of his matches.

The defending champions, Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, retained their crown by defeating Mme. René Mathieu, French singles champion, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish star, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3. In the mixed doubles, Budge and Miss Marble won over the Australian pair of Thelma Coyne and Bromwich, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championships—Men's Final

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated John Bromwich and Adrian K. Quist, Australia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Final

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, defeated Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed Finals

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated John Bromwich and Thelma Coyne, Australia, 6—1, 6—2.

Veteran's Final

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated John G. McKay, New York, and Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, 6—2, 9—7

Women's Veteran Final

Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Southboro, and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Chestnut Hill, and Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 5—7, 6—3, 10—8.

Father and Son Final

Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, and Alvah, Harvard, defeated Howard York, Jr., and Howard York, 3d., 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.

First Women's Veteran Doubles Final

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Mrs. E. B. Corbiere and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman, 5—7, 6—3, 10—8, to become the women's national veteran doubles champions at Longwood, Saturday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Qualifying scores in the girls' junior state golf championship, which opened at the Weston Golf Club today, soared as high as the sky as only 13 contestants competed in the older girls' division. Three of the junior-juniors will be brought into the older girls' ranks to fill out the necessary 1" for tomorrow's first round of match play. Alice Belanger, of United Shoe, turned in the lowest score—an 86—to win medal honors. Ann Gormley, of Wellesley, playing in her sixth junior tournament, posted an 88. The qualifying scores:

Alice Belanger, United Shoe	41-45-86
Mary Reed, Thorny Lea	46-52-98
Meredith Spooner, Thorny Lea	56-57-113
Rachel Heymer, Woodland	86-88-174
Martha Wiswall, Wellesley	48-47-95
Helena Smith, Thorny Lea	52-50-102
Lucille Belanger, United Shoe	51-46-97
Jane Sholley, Charles River	67-57-124
Ann Fitzgibbons, Hatherly	53-49-102
Margaret Ogg, Worcester	47-55-102
Ann Gormley, Wellesley	42-46-88
Nancy Bailey, Marshfield	48-52-100
Mary Jane Allen	(Not Reported)

Boston University has made a wise move in naming Robert McKelvey, former Villanova football star, as head coach of the freshman grid squad for the coming year. McKelvey knows a lot of football, having been Pat Hanley's scout for the past three years. He should turn out some good material for Hanley's 1939 varsity next fall.

That Boston is a good golfing center was evidenced yesterday when a gallery of nearly 4,000 fans turned out under ideal weather conditions to watch Jimmy Thomson and Lawson Little defeat Harry Cooper and Horton Smith, 1 up, at the Belmont Country Club. It's too bad that this section couldn't have seen fit to sponsor another $12,000 tourney similar to the one at Belmont last September. Interest in golf in and around Boston certainly is big enough to support such a tournament.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

BONNEVILLE, Utah — Capt. George Eyston of England establishes new land speed record of 345.49 miles an hour in his car "Thunderbolt."

CLEVELAND—Al Leach, Cleveland WPA worker, captured National public links golf championship with 1 up victory over Louis Cyr, Portland, Ore., in 36-hole final.

CHICAGO—Patty Berg, Minneapolis, takes Women's Western closed golf championship, defeating Edith Estabrooks, Dubuque, Iowa, 4 and 3, in 36-hole final.

Spookie Outraces 19 Other Yachts

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—Harold P. White's 45-foot cutter Spookie, sailing under the Nantucket, Mass., Yacht Club's burgee, outraced 19 other craft to win the Portland Yacht Club's annual 120-mile ocean race yesterday.

Spookie's corrected time was 17h. 37m. 48s., and the scratch boat, Harry T. Noyes' 72-foot ketch Tioga, was second with elapsed time of 17h. 41m. 56s. The class B winner was John K. Jaynes' 44-foot sloop Praxilla, and Herbert Payson's yawl, Hobnob, was first in Class C.

Cissy Madden Seeded Fifth in Net Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—A field of 70 from all parts of the country will compete in the national girls' single tennis championship tourney opening today at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

With the title left undefended by Barbara Winslow, of California, who has passed the age limit, Helen Bernhard, of New York, national indoor champion, has been seeded first.

Two California girls, Margaret Jessee and Patricia Canning, are seeded second and third, respectively, with Jane Wagner, of Ohio, fourth, and Cissy Madden, of Boston, fifth.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	37	.692
Boston	68	48	.586
Cleveland	66	52	.559
Detroit	60	59	.504
Washington	60	60	.500
Chicago	49	67	.422
St. Louis	43	74	.368
Philadelphia	44	76	.367

Results Aug. 27

Boston 10, Chicago 6.
Boston 1, Chicago 0.
New York 8, Cleveland 7.
New York 13, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 12, Washington 11.

Results Aug. 28

Detroit 4, Boston 3. (10 innings)
New York 4, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 6, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	70	47	.598
New York	68	52	.559
Chicago	67	54	.554
Cincinnati	64	56	.533
Boston	59	59	.500
Brooklyn	55	63	.466
St. Louis	55	64	.462
Philadelphia	37	78	.322

Results Aug. 27

Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 12, New York 3.
Boston 8, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.

Results Aug. 28

Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5. (11 innings)
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Boston 1.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0.

Red Sox and Bees Compiled Winning Records for Week

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the curtain has dropped on the current baseball season, the week ending with yesterday's games will probably go down as the stretch that actually determined the fortunes of both the Red Sox and Bees. Unless the local clubs collapse during the next five weeks, they seem destined to finish where they now stand.

By winning seven out of 10 over the seven-day period, the Red Sox went ahead of Cleveland in the American League and took a three-game grip on the runnerup berth. Although the Fenway club cannot catch the flying Yankees, it should win second place money for the first time since Joe Cronin's appointment as manager.

Sox Go West Again

The Red Sox still face another western tour, which begins at Detroit Sept. 13. But Cronin has proved through this home stand that he has enough pitching to stand off any challenge from the Indians. The Boston team has averaged better than 13 hits and seven runs a game since returning home on Aug. 16.

Cleveland spent the week losing eight and winning only three. The critics will tell you that the Tribe may eventually slip to the bottom of the first division, with the Detroit Tigers moving up. Manager Oscar Vitt hurt the Cleveland morale by his story that several regulars will be traded.

Only the Yankees compiled a better record than the Red Sox last week. The champs won eight out of 11 and increased their lead to 13 full contests. They can play less than 500 ball and still win their third successive pennant.

Bees Win on Tour

Touring the western half of the National League, the surprising Bees won six and lost only three, and opened up a gap of four games between themselves and the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Brooklyns had better forget about the second division leadership. The Bees are there for the remainder of the season.

Casey Stengel's crew matched Chicago's winning record for the seven days. The Cubs are making another spurt in the general direction of first place. The Bees might crash the first division again before the end of the race, although this is doubtful. As they awaited tomorrow's opening at Wrigley Field, they were four games in back of Cincinnati, who holds fourth position.

At Fenway Park tomorrow the Red Sox start a series that should fatten their home record. They play three singles in a row with the St. Louis Browns, who jump in and out of the American League cellar two or three times a week.

♦ ♦ ♦

In their drive to second place, the Red Sox have won 12 and lost just four to the club managed by Gabby Street.

♦ ♦ ♦

Young Dick Errickson turned in another grand performance at St. Louis yesterday. After the Cardinals had taken the opener of a doubleheader, Dick gave the Bees an even break by holding the Red Birds to five hits and no runs in the second game.

♦ ♦ ♦

Errickson has now won six and lost six, but has taken the last six out of seven. One of those pitchers who impresses no one except the hitter, Eric has a bright future in the National League.

♦ ♦ ♦

Emerson Dickman went 10 innings yesterday against the Tigers. Lack of control beat him. Greenberg and York hit home runs as the Red Sox dropped the series opener, 4 to 3.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Red Sox finished fourth, sixth and fifth in successive years under Cronin. The 1938 campaign easily goes down as his best.

Wildcats Start Heavy Schedule Saturday, Sept. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 29—On Sept. 24—just four weeks away—the University of New Hampshire will pry the lid off the 1938 varsity football schedule.

It will be Lowell Textile which meets the Wildcat forces at Durham, opening one of the most intensive and longest schedules in New Hampshire history. Nine New England colleges will vie with the Wildcat again under the tutelage of George H. Sauer, former all-America in amateur and professional ranks, assisted by his brother Nebraskan—Charles "Chick" Justice.

But before those 11 men take the field against Lowell a strenuous preseason training camp must be endured.

On Sept. 7, 47 candidates—some with previous first-string experience, will report. Early week practices will be devoted almost entirely to conditioning. No contact work will be scheduled until the fourth or fifth day on the field, but from then on hard scrimmage will be a major part of the player's "working" day.

Interviewed at Providence, R. I., where he is helping coach an all-star college eleven which will meet the Chicago Bears Sept. 1, Sauer bemoaned the Wildcat prospects for the coming year.

"Our boys lack experience and weight," he said, "and will have to make up for this."

Emphasizing Sauer's forecast is the fact that all but three of the New Hampshire regulars of a year ago left through graduation—Paul Horne, Bert Mitchell, and Edwin Preble, backs.

Visiting Champions

Wide World

Mrs. Andrew Holm (left), the present British golf champion, and Jessie Anderson, present Scottish champion, shown as they arrived in Boston aboard the Franconia yesterday, to take part in the Curtis Cup international golf matches at Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., Sept. 7 and 8.

Tiller Talk

Although the National junior sailing championships are being held off Southport, Conn., for the next few days, local yachting interest centers its long distance focus on two crews in this annual classic, the representatives of the North and South Shores, Annisquam and South Boston, winners of the previously run Curtis and Finlay Cup series, are the two local crews in this Sears Bowl running.

♦ ♦ ♦

Capt. Dick Meechem is at the helm of Annisquam's hopefuls and is backed by the capable hands of Ted Norton and John Lowe. The Snipe champion of last year and present leader this season, Harry McDonough, will skipper the Southie forces, while James Manning and John MacDonald act as crew with a heavy weather alternate in the person of Charles Regan.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Wollaston Yacht Club staged its annual interclub yesterday for 181 boats under perfect racing conditions, the feature of which was the Indian Class engagement which turned out to be the hottest in many races.

With a steady southeaster prevailing, the Indians hit the weather trail for a long thrash to Hull. Playing tidal currents in tricky Hingham Bay, provided the winning margin for Harry Colburn's Mohawk, sailed by Bob Dalrymple, but only after a thrilling battle off the wind by the first five Indians did the win materialize.

Mohawk received the cannon by a whisper over Dutch Holland's Navaho, while Paul McCoombs' leading interclub Kickapoo placed third ahead of George Wightman in Injun and Chic Graf at the helm of Lark.

♦ ♦ ♦

The feature match race between the Frost One-Design craft and the Indian Class club leader of the Squantum Yacht Club, Lark, scheduled for yesterday morning, was canceled so that the new boat, put overboard for the first time yesterday, might have a chance to tune up. The encounter will either be held during the week, or at Winthrop in the Labor Day week-end regatta.

W. A. D.

British Women Are Intent On Taking Back Curtis Cup

By the Associated Press

The most formidable British women's golf team ever assembled has reached the United States for another crack at the only international sports trophy that has still eluded John Bull—the Curtis Cup.

Four players from Scotland, two from Ireland and two from England comprised the team that debarked yesterday—and, believe it or not, there was nary a squabble the whole trip over.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Wallace Williamson, team manager, "we're much too intent on winning this year. Our team is as strong, if not stronger, than the one which held America to a tie in Scotland two years ago."

Though the United States has won two of the three series played and tied the other, it is by no means a short ender to repeat in the matches Sept. 7-8 at the Essex County Club, in nearby Manchester.

Three of the reasons are Mrs. J. B. Walker, who won her match at Chevy Chase, Md., four years ago; Carrie Tiernan, the 22-year old "baby" of the team, who won the New Jersey State title last year, and Mrs. A. M. Holm, the present British champion.

Mrs. Walker, it was learned, recently had a round of 71 on the 6,609-yard Troon course, scene of the British Open this year.

Inasmuch as this is three under men's par, the obvious question was whether she had thrown the ball around the course.

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Williamson, "she's just very, very good. But, Mrs. Holm here, our champion, has done even better. She has had a 69 at Troon and a 68 at Elie."

The longest hitter on the team, Mrs. Holm can drive as far as some men professionals, Mrs. Williamson said. The British champion is certain to play the No. 1 spot, and after that the line-up depends on what happens in the practice rounds.

Six of the players, Elsie Corlett, a free-lance journalist, who is the only working girl in the group, Jessie Anderson, Nan Baird, Phyllis Wade, Mrs. Holm and Mrs. Williamson, are making their first trip to this country. All are quartered at Magnolia, on Massachusetts' north shore, near the scene of next month's battling.

Junior Crews Race For National Title

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Eight outstanding junior crews competed in Long Island Sound off here today in the first of a series of eight races for the prized Sears Cup, emblematic of the National junior yachting championship.

The Pequot Yacht Club's crew, composed of Skipper Bob Gordon, Roderick McNeil, Jr., and Howland Hayes, was favored to successfully defend its title. The program calls for two races daily through Thursday.

The other yacht clubs represented were Bucks Harbor, Maine Y. R. A.; Annisquam, North Shore; Richmond County, Raritan Bay; Watch Hill, Narragansett Bay; Cotuit Mosquito, Lake Michigan and South Boston, South Shore.

Northern N. E. Skeet

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 29 (AP)—Breaking a three-way tie for first place, Charles Adams, of Nashua, N. H., yesterday won the Northern New England skeet shooting championship. Adams broke 94 out of 100 birds in the original competition, as did W. Prescott and Edward Westcott, of Portland, Maine, then broke 24 out of 25 while his competitors each broke 23. In the shoot-off for second place, Prescott defeated Westcott, 24 to 21.

Connecticut Pro Wins

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—Eddie Burke, Naugatuck, Conn., pro and Connecticut open champion, yesterday won the Berkshire Country Club Open golf title with a score of 145 for 36 holes. He shot a 73 in the morning and a par 72 in the afternoon.

Falmouth to West Chop

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—Breaking all known records, Arthur W. Ostrander of Minneapolis, Minn., a Dartmouth College athlete, today swam the seven miles from Falmouth Heights pier to West Chop beach, Martha's Vineyard, in 2h. 45m.

Dartmouth Coach Signed

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 29—Ave Daniell, first string tackle on the 1936 Pittsburgh eleven, has been signed to act as line coach to the Dartmouth yearling squad it was disclosed here today by Director of Athletics, William H. McCarter.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2196

In certified survey among thousands of critical motorists in 140 cities

ONLY ONE GASOLINE
was the outstanding winner

From your own experience, we think you'll agree that *motorists are most critical of engine performance, power and mileage when their cars are new.*

Thousands of these critical new car owners, in 140 cities, were asked which gasoline they preferred on the basis of actual performance. Blue Sunoco came out 'way ahead of any other gasoline—including those selling at premium prices—and led its nearest competitor by 51.5% more votes.

Since its performance won first place among owners of new cars with high compression engines, obviously, in older cars Blue Sunoco will be equally efficient. Test it in your car and see if you don't agree.

This survey was conducted in 11 eastern states by an independent organization. The replies received were submitted to Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, certified public accountants, who prepared the above tabulation therefrom.

BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL

MADE IN ONLY ONE GRADE AND THAT GRADE IS FAMOUS FOR ITS BRILLIANT, HIGH GEARED PERFORMANCE

The motor oil that keeps motors clean and knockless is SUMMER GRADE SUNOCO OIL

25¢ PER QUART IN CANS, BOTTLES OR BULK • Sales Tax not included

Soviet Helps Young Musicians, Says Czar's Orchestra Leader

The Fenway pedestrian who lingered last evening in passing the Hotel Hemenway, arrested by the strains of Schumann's "Traumerei" eight flights up, and marveling at the violin's "dulcet and harmonious" tone, did not know he was overhearing Prof. Philip Pelz as he played an antique instrument constructed at Cremona, Italy, 200 years ago.

If he had known, and had gone to look, he would have seen a vigorous musician whose hair waved backwards, continuing the graceful curve of the violin by Giovanni Battista Guadagnine, pupil of Stradivari. He would have seen the player's brown eyes become red-brown in the glow of the mellow varnish applied to the spruce and maple by the hand of the master craftsman in the eighteenth Century. He would have seen spread out on bed, table, and chairs violas, and violoncellos bearing the signatures of such makers as Nicolai Rogerius, pupil of Amati; Giuseppe Guarnieri, Lorenzo Storioni, and the brothers Raffaele and Antonio Gagliano. Professor Pelz is traveling with a collection of about 50 such instruments, reported by experts to be among the finest of their class.

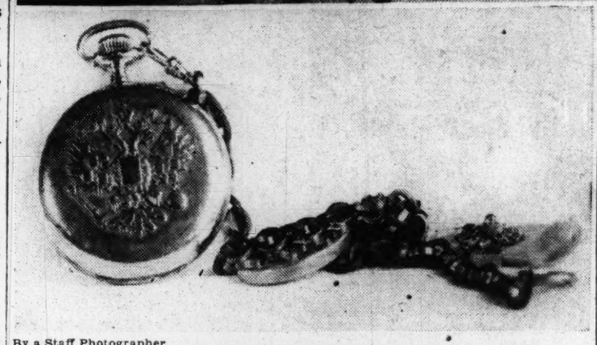
He is on his way to conduct a 65-piece orchestra of Russian musicians at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, which will open next spring. It was in San Francisco, in 1915, that this Russian concert leader, who for 14 years had served Czar Nicholas II in the Imperial Palace Orchestra, made his American debut. He had been sent from Petrograd to conduct the Imperial Band of 400 musicians, at the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

Since that time he has remained in the United States, with the exception of several holiday tours in Europe. His heavy gold watch, richly engraved and embossed with the Imperial coat of arms, was presented to him in 1902 by the Czar's Cabinet. A diamond ring, also decorated with the imperial arms, is a mark of His Majesty's personal esteem. A favorite at court, where, as a youth he was declared to be the image of Peter the Great, he feels nevertheless, that the Russian musician's lot under the present régime is a much happier one, on the whole, than it was when he was beginning his career. There was a gorgeous uniform for the palace players, he recalled, when interviewed, and the populace bowed and scraped wherever it appeared; the favorites of the emperor led a pleasant life. But now, he said, the poorest child in the Soviet states has an opportunity to receive a musical education, if he has talent, and he observed while on a visit to his native land four months ago, that all musicians were employed. "And paid," he stressed.

As a boy, he made the acquaintance of Ignace I. Paderewski. He is a friend of the composer Jean Sibelius, whose work he admires.

Tchaikovsky was his teacher in the theory of music and harmony, instrumentation and composition, and he recommended him for his position at court.

Conductor Pauses to Play in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Present From the Czar

Gold watch with the Russian Imperial coat of arms which was presented to Professor Pelz by the Cabinet of Czar Nicholas II.

Philip Pelz

Former conductor of the Russian Imperial Court Orchestra, who is now in Boston on his way to conduct a Russian orchestra at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

What the Politicians Say!

Several Republican and Democratic candidates for major state offices were busy over the week-end rounding up votes for the Sept. 20 party primaries. The following are paragraphs taken from some of the speeches:

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, at Springfield:

"Massachusetts is one of the 15 states which turned back to the Federal Government during the years 1934 to 1937 more money than it received. Why should the citizenry of our State have to suffer in this manner? What is wrong with our leadership? The citizens will be surprised to learn that their State has lost more business by its manufacturers leaving, pro-rata, than any State in the entire nation in the past four years. Again, I ask, what is wrong with our leadership?

"When elected Governor I shall personally go, not send an agent, and attempt to bring this private industry back to Massachusetts. If these businesses were continued in Massachusetts we would not have this acute unemployment situation."

♦ ♦ ♦

Cahill Speaks

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House of Representatives and GOP candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at Methuen, Lawrence and Worcester:

"By opposing the dictates of the Governor, the Legislature this year not only upheld the aims of the founders of our nation but served notice on the nation that Massachusetts still leads the way to independence and progress. The Legislature expresses the wishes of the people through popular, representative government. So long as Americans stand by their legislatures we need never fear that Massachusetts will ever become a rubber-stamp for an irresponsible executive or an autocratic Huey Long in any form."

♦ ♦ ♦

Wilson on Industries

Robert Gardiner Wilson, member of the Boston City Council and candidate for the Republican Lieutenant Governor nomination, at various rallies:

"Massachusetts factories and industries are being subsidized to leave here and open up in Alabama and similar Southern States with an inducement that they can operate there tax-free for a period of years. That offer is made possible by the fact that the national administration is paying virtually all of the welfare expenses of those Southern States. A contrasting picture is presented here in New England where business and property-owners must continue to pay a large part of the welfare load of taxes.

"Why is Massachusetts not entitled to the same direct relief grants with which Southern States are able to subsidize industries? How much longer are we going to stand for this rank discrimination?"

♦ ♦ ♦

Johnson on Courts

Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, GOP candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in a radio speech:

"I have openly advocated the establishment of a juvenile court for the City of Boston, where all of the children alleged to be delinquent could get the benefit of professionally trained and experienced service. Once that court is established and proves its worth, you will not be satisfied until similarly specialized courts are set up throughout this State. Massachusetts, to be sure, was the pioneer in this field—today we are lagging behind many States which received their first inspiration from us. No State can long endure which does not give first consideration to its children."

Owner of Gold-Lettered Pass Lets Others Do the Traveling

Few persons possess a life pass on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and fewer a gold-lettered one. Among those very few must be numbered Miss Annie Ewing of Somerville, the matron at the North Station, who to a multitude of commuters is known affectionately as "Annie."

There is a very good reason why Annie should possess a pass. She has just rounded out 50 years of service with the company—years, many of which were spent at night work as car cleaner with what was then the old Eastern Railroad. When the B. & M. absorbed the Eastern, she naturally stayed right on. Now she has completed a half century of service.

Some reward was due her, the management thought. So a gold-lettered pass was made out for Annie, personally signed by President French.

Her duty these days is to attend to the needs of the women patrons of the road; and it's surprising the demands made upon her. "Oh!" exclaims some woman who is very obviously in a hurry, "I've got a run in my stocking. Can you help me?" And Annie helps her. She keeps close at hand always a supply of thread and needles for just such emergencies. A rip in the seam of a skirt, a loose button, a belt needing adjustment, whatever it is, Annie is only too glad to help. In fact, her willingness and pleasant manner have won her many friends among the thousands she serves. They call her "Annie," or perhaps "the little woman," a term which explains itself.

"I like people," she says; and that really explains her success. From her 50 years of experience she remarks knowingly: "I've found that a smile and a pleasant 'Good morning' go a long way to establish friendly relations."

There's always something to do somebody to help, and her days pass quickly. In fact, the 50 years, she says, have passed quickly.

Now that she's got her pass, you might think she would plan to use it frequently. But no. Her only ambition along that line is to take a trip on the streamlined Flying Yankee. After all, she is still a working girl, you know. She can't play hookey too often.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

6:00 WORL Inauguration of straw vote on Massachusetts political contest, eligible to all listed subscribers in the Boston telephone book.

7:15 WEEI Talk, J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

8:30 WNAC Symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor; Margaret Speaks, soprano. Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" waltz, Grainger's "Mock Morris" and Moszkowski's "Spanish Dance," by orchestra; "The One of Whom I Dream," from Verdi's "La Traviata," Kern's "I'm the Echo," and "Dark Eyes," by Miss Speaks.

9:00 WEEI Alexandre Dumas's "The Count of Monte Cristo," by Orson Welles and his "Mercury Theater of the Air."

9:00 WBZ NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor. Bachrich's Suite for String Orchestra adapted from Bach's E Major Violin Sonata; Beethoven's Sonata for Piano, Op. 7, for strings; Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky; Sibelius's "Canzonetta" and "Romance."

9:30 WNAC Grant Park concert, A. F. Traviu's concert band. Weber's "Oberon" Overture; Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody; "Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla," from Wagner's "Das Rheingold"; Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey."

9:30 WAAB "Famous First Facts": Interviews with bad check detector, speed bicyclist, rocking chair champion, sculptor and Christmas savings club inventor.

10:00 WNAC Marek Weber's Orchestra; Earle Tanner, tenor; Opal Craven, soprano. South American music.

10:00 WBZ "True or False": Contest between team of six magazine cover girls and team of deacons from Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

10:30 WBZ National Forum: Talk, Rep. Martin L. Dies, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities.

10:30 WEEI "The International Battle Against Crime," round table discussion between police chiefs from England, Canada and the United States.

10:30 WAAB "Pageant of Melody": Henry Weber's concert orchestra; Attilio Baggiore, tenor; mixed octet. Program of love songs from opera to Tin Pan Alley.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell": news.	Sym. Orch. from Rome	Sport reports	Sports relay
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	E. Gluckman's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor news
6:15	Talk; music	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Commentator	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Summer Serenade"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00	Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Buccaneers"
7:15	"Viewpoints"	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	Political talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	"On the Trail"	Talk: Fred W. Bliss	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45	Musicale	Vivian D. Chiesa	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra
8:00	Ted Husing; Con-	Political talk	"Believe It or Not":	"Studies in Contrast"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	nie Boswell; orch.	"Sing Song" program	guests; music	"Studies in Contrast"	Popular songs
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	"Pianoleers"
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00	Orson Welles's	NBC String Symphony,	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Variety program
9:15	Mercury Theater:	Frank Black, conductor	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Variety program
9:30	"The Count of	NBC String Symphony,	Grant Park concert:	"Famous First Facts":	Amateur Hour
9:45	Monte Criste"	Frank Black, conductor	Grant Park concert	interviews; music	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30	Round Table dis-	National Forum: Talk,	Larry Clinton's Orch.,	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance music
10:45	cussion	Rep. Martin L. Dies	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"Day's End"; music
11:15	Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Talk: Clare Hoffman	"Day's End"; music
11:30	Gene Krupa's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:30	Gene Krupa's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	News Service	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; soloist	"Almanac"	News Service	"The Time Clock"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Talk	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": popu-	Talk; "Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Gallucci
9:45	Bachelor's Children	lar variety; news	"Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Joan Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Alan Courtney's Gloom	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Chasers": music	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music for Madame"
11:15	"The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Jean Collins, songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Concert Hall"	Consumers' Program	"Musical Edition"	Pat Rossi, baritone
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters: orch	News commentator
12:00	"Accent on N. E."	News; features; Noon-	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	day Revue; music	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	Lions Club luncheon
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies: talk	"Hum and Strum"	"Trail Blazers"	speakers
1:45	Hymn recital	"Armchair Quartet"	"Don Artiste"	Joyce Trio: strings	Popular vocal duo
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15	"Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports program	Concert Band
2:30	Network Program	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Conch Internationale	Sports reports	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45	Network Program	Hymn recital	Household talk	Sports reports	neers of Science"
3:00	"Adventures in	Little Variety Show:	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox vs. St. Louis	Claire Dillon, songs
3:15	Rhythm": orch.	soloists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30	"Four Clubmen"	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. St. Louis	Sports reports
3:45	Melody Ramblings	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00	Studio talk	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox vs. St. Louis	Sports reports
4:15	"Accent on Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Parade"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Red Sox vs. St. Louis	Sports reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport radiocast
5:00	Boston Hour	"Pour of Us": news	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Sports reports	Sport radiocast
5:15	Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45	Comment; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Planetarium Talk	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	News commentator	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45	"Story of Song"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Baritone soloist	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Piano Twins"
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	Helen Menken in	Talk, J. G. Harbord	News commentator	"Musical Album"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance Music
8:00	Political talk	"Accent on Brass"; C.	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Political talk	Margin; brass choir	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30	"Get - Together";	"Information, Please";	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	popular music	questions; answers	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet: drama	Network speaker
9:00	"Grand Central	Talk, Harry Hopkins	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15	Station": sketch	Talk, Harry Hopkins	terviews	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law": dra-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	matic sketch	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine"	NBC Jamboree	Wm. Symphony Orches-	Billie Losser's Orch.	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	tra; Lotte Lehmann	News commentator	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:30	Mystery sketch	Jack Renard's Orchestra	"Hollywood Gossip"	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Dance music
10:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Jack Renard's Orchestra	Sport commentator	E. Madriguera's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Day's End" music
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	C. Randel's Orch.	"Day's End" music
11:30	V. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities": mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45	V. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	tary band	Joe Frasetto's Orch.

Imports of Wool Show Big Gains At Boston Port

Port of Boston Business

Wool imports which have been at a low ebb for months turned sharply upward last week with more than 1,000,000 pounds received at Boston, and, in addition, close to 200,000 pounds were withdrawn from warehouses where it has been stored waiting for revival of demand, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston.

With wool receipts above the levels of a year ago the collection of duties under the Tariff Act reached $718,507, indicating the demand for wool is attaining the greatest volume in recent months. The domestic clip of wool has been pouring into this Port by steamer for many weeks, and now that the imports are increasing, the wool trade anticipates greater activity in mills than for many weeks.

Boston's gain in duty collections is part of a nation-wide improvement amounting to 25 per cent, according to advices from Washington.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk Ending Aug. 27, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,278,944	$2,717,635
Imports for warehouse	201,703	464,761
Withdrawn from Warehouse for consumption	194,464	474,829
Duties collected	711,507	453,761
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,039,044	983,187
	Fiscal Year July 1-Aug. 27	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,823,995	5,928,367
Duties collected	$3,346,044	$4,882,381

Customs Men Get Trip and Work

Returning vacationers from overseas give little rest to Uncle Sam's customs inspectors. After a busy day examining six vessels that put into Boston harbor yesterday, 15 inspectors there, swamped by the train last night and sent to New York to augment the staff of 600 inspectors there, swamped by the arrival of 13 ships today.

Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

police for the balance of the week. Today, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union planned to have workers in union shops return to work and end their "holiday." They were to picket merely before and after work and during the lunch hour.

Organizer Arrested

About 200 girls were in the picket line at 8:30 a. m. when Sergeant John Devine arrested Miss Winifred McDonald, an organizer for the ILGWU, and charged her with calling "Scab." Miss McDonald is the wife of Clare Pineo, who, police said, is an official of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts.

A few minutes later, Capt. Bernard J. Graham of Station 4 arrived. He sent for police reserves and arrested the girl pickets. At the police station, it was announced that those arrested gave their countries of birth as follows: Russia, 19; Italy, 10; United States, 10; Poland, 4; Austria, 2; Canada, 1; Syria, 1, and Lithuania, 1.

Later, other pickets gathered and took the place of those arrested.

The 48 arrested pickets pleaded not guilty before Judge Jennie Loitman Barron in Municipal Court and were held for a further hearing on Sept. 13.

Unions Plan Big Labor Day March

One of the largest, if not the largest, Labor Day Parade in Boston's history will start from the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets at 10:30 a. m., next Monday and, follow the customary route through Park Square to Tremont Street, down Temple Place to Washington Street, up School past City Hall, and then by the Statehouse where it will be reviewed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

While all details are far from completed by the Boston Central Labor Union, sponsors of the parade, it is said more persons than ever before will be in line to celebrate the progress of labor in industry. Marchers will be headed by Charles A. Burns, Chairman of the Labor Day Committee and Chief Marshal, followed by his staff and special delegates to the Central Labor Union.

Special instructions to the 28 representative organizations to assist them in forming the line of march were sent out today by the Committee. From 11.30 a. m. to 12 noon, a radio broadcast will feature Nicholas Morrisey, President of the Central Labor Union, John B. Haggerty President of the Bookbinders International Union, and Charles Burns, Chairman of the Committee.

Auto Fatalities Mount for Week

Public Enemy Number One, alias the reckless motorist, caused 22 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, the worse seven-day record this year.

Despite this increased activity by the State's greatest "highwayman," automobile fatalities to date were 133 lower than last year at this time, according to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Comparative figures were 320 this year against 453 in 1937.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors Schools in the Upper Galleries; Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of soap sculpture through the courtesy of The National Soap Sculpture Committee of New York. Through Sept. 25.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibit of work done by summer club members and visiting groups. Three new natural science habitat groups, i. e., "Protective Resemblance of insects, Life histories of Butterflies, and a Family of Ruffed Grouse. New exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Closed through September.

Boston City Club—Photography from National Camera Craft, July 28-Aug. 1. City Club Camera Associates. Through Sept. 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August. Opens Sept. 1. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Music 2 p. m. Sundays; 2:45 weekdays. Admission free. Children under 9 not admitted.

Fogg Museum of Art—Museum will be closed until Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 760, line 302.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just let two or more women meet for lunch today, and the chances are that before the check arrives, one of them will have brought up the matter of hair. It invariably begins with, "Are you going to wear your hair swept up onto your head?" Whereupon her partner most emphatically insists she'll do no such thing. However, she's probably the same girl who insisted she'd never be pushed into wearing ankle-length street dresses, while she was wearing flapper-lengths, and was just as certain she'd never revert to short skirts once she was cavorting about in long ones. Both of which she did with much relish . . . all of which proves that you just can't tell.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Upsi-Combs"
For Curls on Top

However, much as the professional hairdressers insist that the new doo-dad hats demand all your hair done up on your head . . . the fact remains that we've seen some mighty cute little bonnets atop the ultra long hair; and they were most effective. The vogue for brushed up hair will probably get you one of these evenings, with the result that you'll meet the man of the moment with your back hair all brushed up, and curls here and ringlets there. So just to make sure you're prepared for this momentous occasion, we suggest that you drop by Jordan Marsh's "Upsi-Comb" shop, which is right on the street floor in the main store . . . and take a look at their combs. No doubt it'll seem strange at first . . . the idea of tucking a couple of combs in your hair in the evening; but they really do finish your hair-do off with just the right touch. Accenting a swirl here, and a curl there. In pairs, or singles . . . $1 a pair to $2 each. And they come in interesting swirled designs . . . or small straight affairs at the top. Incidentally their Beauty Salon members are well versed when it comes to the matter of thinking out coiffures that will make you wonder just who you were in the first place! Take your "Upsi-Combs" up, and they'll show you right where to place them.

♦ ♦ ♦

Clean Combs
Brush Well

Speaking of combs reminds us that you should never brush your hair that proverbial hundred strokes a day with a brush that is at all soiled. Which means, unless you're fortunate enough to possess a set of "spares," that you've got a lot of rinsing out to do . . . for a brush can find an amazing amount of dust, just from one day in town. There's something new on the market just for the purpose of making the job as pleasant as possible in a minimum amount of time; called Fay's Professional Brush-Glo." And it's very simple to use. It's a powder, and you put but a tablespoonful in a basin of hot water. Then immerse the brush and rub the bristles a bit with your fingers. It has a way of loosening and lifting out all the dirt. A handy can for your bathroom can be had for as little as a quarter at Filene's.

C. Crawford Hollidge does have the cutest stuff when it comes to baby things. The most fascinatingly baby-ish things; we mean. It must make being a baby a pleasure. And if we were one again, we'd certainly promise to do a lot of cooing and gurgling for all the fond relations who journeyed from afar for a glimpse at us, if they'd just let us rest our back in one of Crawford Hollidge's swanky bassinets. They're in the class of nice automobiles . . . they look so trim and smart and comfortable! A slight difference in price, though; for the one to which we refer is but $10. It's sort of a glorified basket affair that suspends itself between a substantial head and foot arrangement. And it comes out of this business; so baby can take his own bed with him wherever he goes. In fact he doesn't even have to get out of it . . . it'll fit right in the back seat of the family car. All done up with blue satin ribbon; and if you like the idea of a real stage setting for the little heir, just try some of those huge maline bows by way of trimming! A grand gift . . . especially to the woman who likes nice things, but who for economic reasons feels that the new baby must be contented in little Horace's discarded crib.

♦ ♦ ♦

Glad-Rag
Coat or Dress?

"Coat or dress?" . . . they'll inquire when you appear in Slattery's new Reefer Dress. And right smart it is; one of those dresses you'll immediately put in your "glad-rag" list. You'll wear it indefinitely; and for various occasions. Festive and otherwise. Slim-Jim, with teeny little tucks trotting up and down it from top to bottom. Lapels, and buttons like a reefer, with buttons way down to the bottom, and a few on the sleeves for good measure. In teal blue (a grand color), raspberry, and rust. $16.95.

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature.

Ginkgo Dates From Dinosaurs

(Continued from Page 9)

the fact that when a ginkgo is cut down and sprouts come up from the stump, an even greater throwback to forms of about 150,000,000 years ago are seen, he replied that "when these do appear, they may be considered in the sense of embryonic forms which do not persist into adult life. The tree may be repeating the life history of its race."

The modern species of ginkgo has been naturalized to many parts of eastern and western America, growing well as far north as the Great Lakes. It is a handsome tree 50 to 60 feet tall when properly cultivated but allowed to go its own way becomes spindly.

About half a century ago when Dr. Gray planted the exceptionally fine specimen in the Harvard Botanical Gardens the planting of ginkgos became quite popular wherever there were gardeners capable of appreciating their unique history and decorative value.

These isolated plantings are being uncovered periodically wherever people take sufficient interest in them to inquire as to their identity. One such uncovering took place in Clifton Springs, New York, recently. P. A. Kemp of the Clifton Springs Press wrote the Monitor recently enclosing a clipping of an article he wrote concerning the "Strange Variety of Tree Growing on the Sanatarium Property."

Sir Albert C. Seward, Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, published in Science Progress for January, "The Story of the Maidenhair Tree." (The ginkgo is sometimes called the maidenhair tree because the leaves have the form, veining and aspect of the maidenhair fern.)

Sir Albert's account is most complete, covering the modern species, its present home, how its name originated through complicated misunderstandings and mispronunciation of Chinese, and the past history of the family as it is known from fossils. Apparently at one time it was almost worldwide in distribution, growing on every continent from the tropics to the Poles.

Brockton Fair To Fete Mayors

A feature of the annual Brockton Fair will be Mayor's Day on Wednesday, Sept. 14, when dozens of Mayors and ex-Mayors from every corner of Massachusetts are expected, according to announcement by the Fair Committee. Mayor Fred D. Rowe of Brockton, Mass., will be host, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will be one of the speakers.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE (Loew's) ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
Charles Hedy
BOYER—LAMARR
in "ALGIERS"
Also "RICH MAN, POOR GIRL"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Eves. 8:40. No Perf. Monday.
2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.
DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

Where to Dine

CONCORD, N. H.
Destinations for Discriminating Taste
Rumford Coffee House
Half Mile North of State Capitol
Under same management
HORSESHOE TAVERN
HOPKINTON, N. H.
U. S. Route 202—6 miles from Concord

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY, ROUTE 3
NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME., 570 CONGRESS STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.
LA FORGE TEA ROOM
Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up—Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST. N. W.
Air Conditioned

evenings after 7 p.m.—Sunday all day
That's when long distance telephone rates step way down! That's when you get the big bargains! That's the time to call friends or relatives or to make plans or appointments!
DOWN GO RATES!
TELEPHONE

Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,300,000
Previous day 358,700
1938 volume to date 174,388,343
1937 volume to date 265,873,970

Sharpest Break In Stock Market In Several Weeks

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Feeble attempts at a rally were made by the stock market today after an early tumble of 1 to more than 5 points.

Volume was heaviest on the sell-off, with the ticker tape about a minute behind for an interval around mid-day. A little buying here and there afterward cut extreme declines, but the activity slowed appreciably. There was another downward drift later and, while persistent spots were in evidence near the final hour, most leaders were at or near bottom levels of the day.

It was one of the worst breaks since the beginning of the mid-year upswing.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

Brokers blamed the tumble largely on a revival of European war fears in connection with a threatened German-Czech upset and the possibility England and other world powers might be drawn into the melee.

At the same time trading forces seemed to have grown discouraged at the recent futile efforts of the market to crash through the July average tops.

Prominent stocks on the losing side were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Briggs Mfg., U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, Loew's, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, Coca-Cola, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil of N. J. and Texas Corp.

Curb reactions about equalled those on the "big board." Retreating were Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum, Ltd., Chicago Flexible Shaft, National Steel Car and Pepperell.

Bond Market Weakens

Under heavy pressure resulting from international political tension the tone of the bond market weakened today and secondary rails, dropping in many instances 1 to more than 4 points, lost most of the ground gained last week.

Selected industrials, resistant for a time, toward the last hour gave way for losses of a point or more. Studebaker 6s dropped more than 3 points. Utilities also were easy. Utilities Power & Light 4s dipped fractionally.

The foreign dollar list gave ground and active German issues lost substantial fractions. The Government 5½s were down nearly a point and the 7s down about ½. Italy 7s dropped more than a point. Japan 5½s lost about ¾. Some Japanese corporate issues lost more than a point.

U. S. Treasuries also were easy with few gains showing and declines ranging up to 5-32 fairly common.

New York Central 5s dropped more than 4 points. Rails losers of 3 points or more included: Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, the 4½s of '69, and the collateral 4s; Illinois Central 3¾s; Atlanta & Danville 2d 4s; Colorado & Southern 4½s; Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s; and Southern Railway 6½s. Baltimore & Ohio 1st 5s of '48 and Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia 4s of '41 dipped more than a point each.

Shell Union 3½s and American Telephone 3¼s of '66, dipped fractions.

Wheat Prices Off On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices backed down more than a cent a bushel today under the pressure of profit taking and stop loss selling.

Weakness in securities influenced selling here. Increased European political tension, credited with being an important factor in the stock market, fell flat in the wheat pit. Normally war talk is an influence for higher grain prices.

Wheat closed ⅝-1⅛ lower compared with Saturday's finish, September 63⅞-64, December 65½-⅝; corn was ⅜-1¼ down, September 52¼-⅝, December 51¾; oats unchanged to ⅜ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Disturbing European political events over the week-end caused general selling in the stock market and prices were weak throughout the day. Motor and aviation shares were exceptionally heavy and considerable selling pressure in oils came from continental sources. Rubber issues sold lower in sympathy with the reaction in that commodity and foreign bonds and British gilt-edged securities continued easy. Losses in the trans-Atlantic group ran as much as two points.

Paris: Railroad and banking shares held steady, while the remainder of the list was in supply. Bank of France issue moved 100 francs higher and rentes finished 10 centimes up to 215 lower. Suez Canal declined about 700 francs and Royal Dutch was off more than 300 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ½d to ⅝d net higher on covering, American buying and the unfavorable European political situation. Prices eased slightly near the close.

Cotton futures were 3 points higher to 2 lower at the close. Scattered liquidation was influenced by the European situation and the American crop loan announcement was about as anticipated. Hedge selling was absorbed by local covering.

Texas & Pacific Surplus Off

NEW YORK—Texas & Pacific Railway reported for the seven months ended July 31 surplus of $228,486, or 96 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, against $1,511,164, or $2.11 a common share in the first seven months of 1937. July surplus after charges was $62,268, against surplus of $244,823 in July, 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	82½	82¼	82¼	— ½
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½s)					
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	9	11⅝	10½	10½	—1⅝
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	20	20	20	— ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	28½	28⅛	29	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	14	62	60	60	—3
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	10¾	10½	10½	— 1/8
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	1	1	1	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	11	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	3	9¼	8½	8½	—1¼
10⅜	17⅛	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	12	12	12	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	15	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Aug26
184	124	Allied Chem & D	7	12½	12	12	— ¼
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	176	176	176	—5
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (1⅝e)	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	—1¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	71	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ¾
64½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	3	66	66	66	— ¾
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	31	48	47⅛	48	—1
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	18¾	16	16	—1⅜
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	19	19	19	Aug23
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	8	67	66½	66½	+1½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.80e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug26
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅓e)	5	18½	18	18	—1½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¾
171	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	15	97	95¾	95¾	—2¾
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	171	171	171	Aug27
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	11	26¼	24	24¾	—3⅜
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	2	42½	42½	42½	Aug27
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	21	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—1
117⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	— ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+2¼
14¾	9	Am Comml Alcohol	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	12¼	11	11½	—1⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	4	5¼	5⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	22	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Aug23
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug23
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	25	24¾	24¾	Aug26
43	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	10	43	42	43	Aug26
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	15	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	15	19½	18¾	19¼	— ¾
71½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	60½	60¼	60¼	—1¾
17⅜	10	Am M & Mct	5	14	14	14	—1
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	26	35	34	34¾	— ¾
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	115	115	115	Aug26
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	22	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	35½	35½	35½	Aug27
17	9	Am Rad & St S	2	31	30	30	—1½
227⅛	131⅜	Am Roll Mill	106	15¼	14½	14⅝	—1¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	94	19¼	17½	17½	—2
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	21	73½	61½	61½	—14
16	7⅛	Am Seating	2	18	18	18	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	7	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅜
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	68	47	45	45	—2⅝
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	136	136	136	
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	3	55¾	55½	55½	— ¼
113¾	61⅜	Am Stores	33	28½	26⅝	26¾	—2⅜
14	12	Am Stove	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	24	24	24	Aug27
20¾	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	103¼	103	103	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18½	18½	18½	—1
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	14	144¼	142⅛	142⅛	—1⅝
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	85½	84	84	—1¾
149	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	88	86½	86½	—2½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	+1
1½	6	Am Water Wks	2	7	7¾	6¾	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	25	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	84	84	84	Aug23
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	38	36⅜	36⅜	—1⅞
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	59	29	27¾	27¾	—2¼
59	29	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	Aug26
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	—1½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15½	15½	15½	—1¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug26
32	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Aug27
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100½	100	100	Aug25
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	45	45	45	—3
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	42	41	41¾	—1¾
11	2½	Arnold Const (¾e)	5	9½	8½	9½	— ⅜
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ¾
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ¾
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	—3⅜
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug18
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	21	36	35¼	35½	—2⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	56	55	55	—3
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	21	20½	20½	—1¾
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Aug25
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug25
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	27	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108	108	Aug24
97⅛	54	Atlas Corp (¼e)	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	— ⅛
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	55	53	53	—4
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Aug27
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4	4	4	— ⅜
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Aug26
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	32	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	26	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	28	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9¼	8¾	8¾	—1
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34	—1½
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	20½	19⅛	19⅛	—1½
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	3	12	11	11¼	—1
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	38	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	— ⅜
18½	11⅜	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	3	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
96½	90½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
115½	94½	Bedstr-Hem (½e)	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Aug26
33	75¼	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
9	5¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	147	22⅜	21⅜	21¾	—1⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
50¼	36⅝	Best & Co (1.92½e)	9	48⅜	46⅞	47⅝	—1¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	150	57⅝	55	55	—1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	5	99½	99	99½	Aug26
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	99½	99	99½	Aug26
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	24	24	Aug26
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	4	19½	18½	18½	—1⅛
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	13	16⅞	15⅝	15¾	—1¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	30	26¾	25	25	—1⅛
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27	27	27	— ½
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	—1
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	63	33½	32	32¾	—1½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug24
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	8	25	24½	24½	— ⅞
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	33	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	78	35	33⅜	33¾	—2
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	7	40¼	40	40¼	Aug26
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39	39	39	—1
23¼	11⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13⅝	5¼	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	9¾	9	9¾	—1
37	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	30	28	28	—3½
21⅝	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	41	16½	16	16	—1
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug26
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	25	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	17	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	23	5⅝	4¾	5	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	7	21⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅛
39	15⅞	Bulova Watch (3e)	6	33⅜	32⅛	32⅜	—2⅛
22¼	14½	Burlington Mills (1)	16	16	12¾	13	—1¾
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	— ½
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	5	8¼	8	8	— ½
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	17	12½	11½	11½	—1⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—1
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	6	19½	19	19	—1
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug23
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	25	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	—1¼
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	25	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	—1
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	23	6¼	6	6	— ½
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug13
18¼	12⅜	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
20⅞	15¼	Carpenter St (.20e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
107½	62½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	4	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
58	29⅝	Case (J I) Co	8	89½	87⅝	88	—1⅝
106	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	9	48¾	47	47+	—2½
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	61	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
95	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	23⅝	21¾	22½	—1⅝
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	95	93	95	Aug23
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	8	24½	23	23	—1
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	20¼	20	20	Aug27
14	7	Cent R R N J	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13½	Aug26
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6	6	6	Aug19
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	2	5	5	5	Aug26
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	44½	42¾	42¾	—2¾
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	26	10	8¾	9⅝	— ¾
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	24	23	23	—2½
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug24
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	39	30	27	29½	—2½
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
4	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	5	45	45	45	—3
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	4	4	4	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	4	4	4	Aug26
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	14½	14½	14½	Aug27
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	28	15⅝	13⅜	14	—1⅝
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	33⅜	33½	33¾	—1
1⅛	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	43½	43½	43½	Aug25
⅞	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf		⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug28
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7½ pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	14	14	14	
18¼	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
16⅜	3¼	Childs Co	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
77⅝	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	451	73	70⅝	70¼	—4⅛
13⅞	9½	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	9¼	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
27	10¾	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	Aug25
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅓e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	18	39	38¼	39	—2⅜
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.50e)	6	22⅝	22	22¼	—1¼
142⅜	108½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	132½	132	133	—3½
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	Aug25
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	23	12¾	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅞
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf $4	1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
38¾	13¼	Collins & Ark (1e)	25	36	32¾	34	—2½
30	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17	16¾	16¾	Aug27
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18	18	18	—1½
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	17½	16¾	15¾	—2
79	57	Col Gas & El	81	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
16½	9	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
38¾	13¼	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	10	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53⅜	Colum Ca'bon (4)	3	93¼	92	92	Aug26
50½	23	Coml Cred (1.40)	30	48	46¾	47½	—2¼
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	11	65¼	64¾	65	+ ⅛
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	21	54½	52	52½	—2½
12¼	5½	Coml Solvents	35	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	75	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	3	36½	36	36	— ⅜
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	9	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	7	25	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	8	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	40	26½	25⅞	26	—2
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	Aug27
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Aug26
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8½	8½	8½	Aug26
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
103¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	89	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	—ul 5
7⅞	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug25
5⅝	2¾	Consol'n Coal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug27
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
17½	9¾	Container Corp	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
36⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	34	21	20	20	—1⅝
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	30	2½	2	2	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	97¼	97	97	Aug26
112½	107	Cont Can (1½e)	10	42	40¾	41¼	— ⅞
11⅞	7	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
36	31½	Cont Diam Fib	2	8½	8½	8½	—1½
2⅜	⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34	33	33	—1½
35⅜	21¼	Cont Motors	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	12	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
70⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	1	173¼	172¾	173¼	Aug27
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	168¾	168½	168½	—1¼
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	15	4½	4	4	— ⅛
37¾	19	Crane Co	40	35½	33	34	—2½
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	141¾	114	114	— ¾
25⅝	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Crosley Radio	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	12	34¾	33	33	—3½
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32¼	32⅝	—1
17¼	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	38	13	12½	12¾	— ⅞
44⅜	19¼	Crucible

Commerce and Finance

Steel Output Up From 24 P. C. in June to Current 43½ P. C.

Business and Industry

Loans on Cotton And Corn Crops Fixed by the AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture announces a loan program for the 1938 cotton crop providing rates of 5.3 to 10.75 cents a pound and an increase in the rates for loans for the 1937 corn crop from 50 to 57 cents a bushel.

Loans on cotton will be made upon the basis of 8.30 cents per pound for middling ⅞-inch cotton to all growers who did not knowingly overplant their 1938 acreage allotment. Loans to non-cooperating farmers will be at 60 per cent of the regular rate.

The increase in corn rates will enable farmers with corn already under loan to obtain an additional loan of 7 cents, Agriculture Adjustment Administration officials said.

A total of $120,000,000 has been set aside, the Commodity Credit Corporation stated, to finance these loans—$100,000,000 for the cotton loans and $20,000,000 for the corn loans.

Loans Made Directly

The Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans directly, as well as banks and other local lending agencies, under arrangements substantially similar to those pertaining to previous cotton loans. These loans will bear 4 per cent interest and mature July 31, 1939.

The corn loans will also be handled as previous loans, bear 4 per cent interest and mature Aug. 1, 1939. These loans will be made upon merchantable field corn husked and in the ear, or shelled, which grades No. 3 or better, as defined in the Official Grain Standards, effective Oct. 1, 1937; but no loans will be made on shelled corn having a moisture content in excess of 13 per cent, and ear corn with a moisture content in excess of 15½ per cent.

Co-operating farmers in the States of Illinois and Iowa and in certain counties in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Kentucky, are eligible for loans on their corn until Nov. 1, 1938.

Banks and other lending agencies may make loans on both corn and cotton and sell the notes to the CCC from time to time prior to 30 days from the maturity of such notes, at par with accrued interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, it was explained, but such loans will be purchased only from banks and other lending agencies which enter into an agreement to pay the corporation 1½ per cent per annum on the principal amount collected on such notes while held by them.

Cotton Loans Price

It was explained in regard to the cotton loans that since the average price of ⅞-inch middling spot cotton, on the 10-spot markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, recently fell below 52 per cent of the parity price of cotton, the Commodity Credit Corporation was required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to make loans to co-operating farmers of not less than 52 per cent and not more than 75 per cent of the parity price of cotton; and to nonco-operating producers upon that portion of their production in excess of their marketing quotas of 60 per cent of the rates of loans applicable to cotton produced by co-operating farmers.

Fifty-two per cent of the parity price for cotton as of July 15, 1938, the latest date on which official figures are available, was 8.27 cents per pound.

Hupp Motor Car Co. To Increase Stock

NEW YORK, (AP)—Hupp Motor Car Corp., Detroit, Mich., notified the New York Stock Exchange it plans to increase its authorized capital stock to 3,000,000 from 2,000,000 shares.

The move, it was said in financial circles, may mark the first step in a refinancing plan expected to be announced shortly.

The new management of the company, headed by S. L. Davis, recently elected to succeed Thomas Bradley, has announced an expanded program for the 1939 model year with introduction of two new models in the low-priced field. The company has purchased about $1,000,000 of tools, dies, and other new model building supplies. New working capital, it was said, may be sought by the company. Current assets as of June 30 last aggregated $941,628, including cash of $17,494, while current liabilities amounted to $665,090.

Cotton Spinning Operations Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during July at 100.2 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 91.9 per cent during June this year and 121.9 per cent during July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 totaled 26,376,210, of which 21,916,166 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,472,512 and 21,143,988 for June this year, and 26,987,716 and 24,391,782 during July last year.

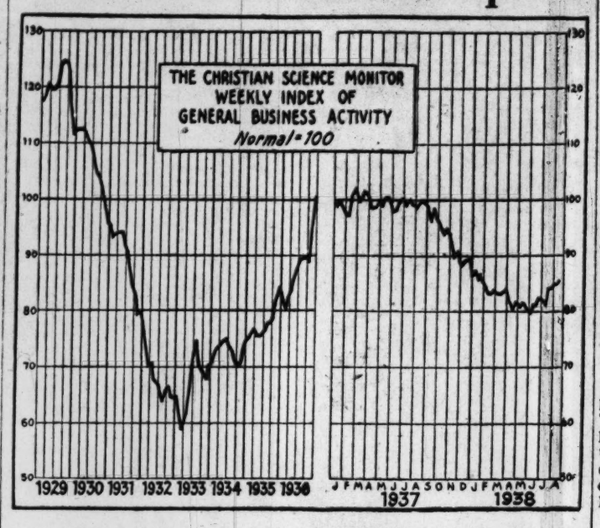
Active spindle hours for July totaled 5,919,306,582, or an average of 224 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,665,803,709 and 214 for June this year, and 7,665,035632 and 284 for July last year

Road Plans Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — El Paso & Southwestern Railroad has asked ICC authority to issue $1,736,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds. Bonds are to be sold at par and accrued interest to Southern Pacific Co. to pay existing open account indebtedness. As a basis for the issue the road cited uncapitalized expenditures made for additions and betterments to its property.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Extension of Business Upturn


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A
1937
1938

An extension of the upturn which began early in June was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the week ended Aug. 20. The increase in recent weeks which has been fairly gradual since the sharp advance in the middle of July has carried the index to the level of 85.6 (prel.) on Aug. 20 compared with 85.0 on Aug. 13. On the corresponding date last year the index registered 99.9.

Greater-than-seasonal advances were recorded in all three of the components of the index. Electric power production continued its forward push, rising for the sixth consecutive week. At its current level the series is higher than at any time since the first of the year and on an adjusted basis the highest since the end of last year.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City have shown relatively steady gains over recent weeks. While the adjusted indexes for both series are slightly below the high levels for the current upturn they are well above the lows for the year.

Steel ingot production showed a further advance during the past week to 43.5 per cent of capacity, a gain of two points over the preceding week, and an increase of approximately 20 points over the past two months or so. Buying during this period has been largely from miscellaneous consumers with only small demand from the three leading steel-consuming industries, railroads, automobiles and construction.

The textile industry has been somewhat irregular, Mills catering to the automotive industry were active. In the shoe industry operations were fairly good, with the prospect of a normal business this fall.

Wholesale commodity prices declined during the week of Aug. 20 to the lowest level since December, 1934, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Further weakness in farm products prices accounted largely for the decrease.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug.20, 1938	*Aug.13, 1938	Aug.21, 1937
Combined index	85.6	85.0	99.9
Bk debits outside NYC	84.1	83.0	97.6
Elec power production	92.8	92.9	103.3
Misc carloadings	72.9	73.6	95.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Continuing the previous week's rise, the stock market stopped only when it had made a triple top around the 145-level on the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares. It couldn't get through so it backed away. Bulls were not much surprised. "Give it time," they said. There is distinctly less talk about that sharp reaction that was to cancel half or two-thirds of the rise since June 18.

Yet it must be said there are quite a few persistent bears in the woods here, still repeating "We don't know yet whether this is a real recovery or not." But this pessimism seems closely related in their thoughts to a deepening gloom over the general outlook for capitalists, and an inherent trust of Washington and all its works. An economist of a leading house recently put out a typed brochure for private circulation which ended on the blues note that a capitalist who merely remains a capitalist 10 years from now will have done well.

Volume last week was again small. Monday was the slowest since the rush started June 20. More than usual, Wall Streeters are away fishing and sunning; they seem to think the market has discounted enough good news to last to Labor Day, when they will be back and the uptrend will be resumed. However, volume again showed its recent tendency to increase on the upside and shrink on the way down. Sellers have no spirit.

Steels and motors led all week. They were joined by rayons, building shares, and textiles. On the slide Friday, steels and motors led again, joined by oils; the oil price structure is having one of its perennial tests, and though the Texas Railroad Commission is firm in holding down the lid on Sundays, the other states in the interstate compact don't think Texas is doing its share of holding down, but the East Texas field thinks it is holding down too much. Gas price wars, too, have contributed to the 40 per cent decline in oil share earnings for the 1938 first half.

Commodity Price Movements

Last week the Street didn't pay much attention to anything but business news. Commodities moved east-and-west, except for wheat, which resumed its downtrend on Canada's refusal to join our dumping program. Rubber again made new highs, contributing further to the enthusiasm of the Street for the tire and rubber company shares.

Metals weren't news, sugar is still firm on the AAA decision not to reallocate beet quotas, hides vacillated as usual with the stock market, cotton prices dawdled pending further loan news. Butter prices tumbled, as the Federal Government has been accumulating supplies trying to support the market; and the whole butter story, told in the Wall Street Journal, gave the Street another good laugh. All in all, however, the mixed price story in commodities cancelled out to have no significance for the stock market.

So also with the political news, both here and abroad. The heel of the boss on Maryland's shores made no difference to traders. They merely think the Administration won't risk disturbing the tender shoots of the current recovery until either the plant is sturdier or the election surer.

The business news continued to add to the underpinning of present stock prices, with last week's chief contribution again from the automobile industry. Ward's said production slumped again, from 24,000 cars to 18,700, but that was just a temporary shut-down at General Motors and the long uptrend starts now. Makers are rushing 1939-model show cars, made by hand, to catch a better-than-expected demand. Field stocks are negligible, used car stocks lowest in years, dealer enthusiasm at a peak for a long time.

Steel operations also astonished; reaching 43 per cent, against predictions of a plateau at 40 per cent till after Labor Day. Orders for structurals are particularly good and do not merely reflect government business. Soon the motor building acceleration will boost steel demand. Scrap steel tumbled 50 cents at the beginning of the week, but then recovered to only 25 cents below the August peak of $15.15-$15.75 (Number one heavy melting at Pittsburgh).

Textile operations jumped higher. They are very volatile. They have already recovered most of the last 12 months' loss, in a couple of months. Buying of cotton grey goods has been dull for some weeks as the trade caught its breath; last week it increased sharply again.

The other indices didn't say much. By some standards they were up, by others down. The New York Times' index showed carloadings up a shade better than seasonal; Dow-Jones' had theirs down a shade. Neither did rail shares do much. Three plans for interest extension are now out—Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and Nickel Plate. If they aren't acceptable to enough creditors all three roads will go broke.

Big Flotations Go Well

Institutional creditors are expected to see the light and take the offers; the fear is that small private holders will unwisely stand out. Nickel Plate small holders stood out twice before, in 1932 and 1935, and were paid in full with C. & O.'s money. This time C. & O. has enough Nickel Plate notes so that it can let the road go in receivership, let its control via the common stock be wiped out, and still have control through its note-holdings. Then the would-be stand-outs will be locked in and fare worse than the present offer.

Of the week's three big capital flotations two, the 3½'s of Commonwealth Edison and of Lone Star Gas, went fast but the third was a little sticky, like several of the same grade of offerings in recent weeks. Good offerings, says the Street, but over-priced, we'll pick them up cheaper.

Convertible issues have come back in fashion since the market rose; Youngstown will sell $30,000,000 of this type; last week's Lone Star Gas debentures had this feature; Phillips Petroleum's recent convertible 3's are now at a 6-point premium; the Scott Paper convertible preferred with the conversion feature close to the market was a great success (for the buyers).

Mr. Morgenthau will be back this week and Street expectation has swung toward a September 15 offering of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, perhaps of 2½'s or more of the recent 2¾'s with 1¼ per cent notes as alternative and perhaps an exchange offer for the $443,000,000 December 15 note maturity. Presumably the RFC will stay out of the market for a while.

Some little stock houses say permissive incorporation of brokerage houses is a move to squeeze them, since incorporation requires a minimum $250,000 capital and publication of balance sheets will show some of the little fellows worth only a tenth of that after the seat value has been crossed out. Nobody has anything but good to say, however, for the plan to make member-partners "allied members" of the Exchange.

Arnold Proposes Four Changes In Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, has made public a memorandum to Congress suggesting four changes in the anti-trust laws, which, he said, were "necessary if the Sherman Law is to be a workable instrument."

He presented his case for tightening the law by asking four questions, all of which arose out of the Justice Department's prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and other leading oil companies operating in 10 middle western states. In that prosecution the defendants were charged with fixing gasoline prices.

"The result of this case," said Mr. Arnold, who is in charge of the Department's anti-trust prosecutions, "has established weakness in the procedures for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws which must be corrected if intelligible and consistent enforcement of the anti-trust laws is to be obtained."

New Trials Ordered

In that case, at Madison, Wis., on July 19, Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone ordered new trials for three of the corporations and 15 of their officers and dismissed the proceedings against 10 individuals and one corporation—all of whom had been found guilty by a jury. At the same time the Judge assessed fines of $5,000 each against 12 corporations and of $1,000 each against five individuals. Mr. Arnold, in his memorandum, announced that the new trials had been set for Sept 26 at Madison.

Declaring that his memorandum was the Department's "first statement which calls the attention of Congress to what may be specific defects in the law," he asked these questions:

"Can a corporation be guilty of violation of the anti-trust laws without guilt on the part of any officers or employees?

"Are the legal penalties adequate when individual defendants who have participated in a conspiracy that has cost the public millions of dollars are fined only a thousand?

"Should there be an appeal, in anti-trust cases, from orders granting new trials after defendants have been found guilty by a jury?

"Should the trial judge, after the jury has found the defendant guilty of violation of the anti-trust act, have the right to free him, since such action is not appealable?"

In the case under consideration convictions against some of the corporations were upheld, and at the same time the evidence was declared insufficient to convict any individual officer or employee involved in the same activity.

"This establishes a situation where the anti-trust violation appears to have occurred without the intervention of any human agency," Mr. Arnold commented on his first question.

Laws Appear to Shield

The present laws, he said, appear to shield individuals from penalties for violations of the law committed under the cloak of "the corporate fiction." Fines imposed on corporations are futile gestures, he added, when the individuals are exonerated.

Mr. Arnold suggested that section 14 of the Clayton Act might be amended so that "evidence of knowledge on the part of the corporate officers of violations of the penal provisions of the anti-trust laws shall give rise to a prima facie presumption of authorization by them of the acts constituting the violation."

In regard to the second question, pertaining to the adequacy of the fines imposed, Mr. Arnold pointed out that the 12 corporations sentenced in the Madison case were required to pay fines totaling only $60,000 and that the five individuals sentenced were fined a total of only $5,000.

The defendants had enormous assets, he said, and they were reported to have spent $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in defending the case. The Government has spent $179,450 and must incur still further expense in the second trial, he said.

Crown Zellerbach Profits $970,055

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crown Zellerbach Corporation and subsidiaries report a net profit of $970,055 for the three months ended July 31, 1938, after all charges for depreciation, depletion, interest, and taxes, and after deducting minority stockholders' proportion of the net profit of Pacific Mills, Ltd., which compares with $2,507,711 earned in the same period a year ago.

This is equivalent to over 13 cents per share on the 2,261,199 shares of common stock, par value $5, outstanding, after deducting full dividend requirements on the $5 new cumulative convertible preferred stock for the quarter, and compares with 81 cents per share earned in the same period of 1937.

Commonwealth & South. Net Income Off in Year

NEW YORK—Net income of Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries for 12 months ended July 31, 1938, totaled 342,647 after federal income taxes, provision for depreciation and retirement reserve, interest and other fixed charges, equal to 10 cents a share, against $15,660,911, or 20 cents a share in the 12 months ended July 31, 1937.

For seven months ended July 31, 1938, net income was $6,122,380, equal to two cents a share, against $8,904,568, or 11 cents a share, in the first seven months of 1937.

July net income was $546,092, against $781,571 in July, 1937.

Consolidated net income includes entire net income of subsidiary companies applicable to securities owned by this corporation. Subsidiary companies did not distribute in dividends the entire amount of their net income.

Prosecutor

© Harris & Ewing

Thurman Arnold
Assistant United States Attorney General, conducting Federal anti-trust cases.

Danish Foreign Freight Earnings Show a Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — In Denmark, where shipping receives no Government subsidy, foreign freight earnings of steamers and motorships in 1937 totaled about 307,000,000 kroner ($6,673,910). This sum is about $2,000,000 kroner more than in 1936, which was about 215,000,000 kroner. In 1935 and 1934 the totals were 201,000,000 kroner and 191,000,000 kroner respectively.

The freight index (based on 1935 as equalling 100) is somewhat lower than it was at the same time last year. Whereas, there was only a slight difference in January and February the index, fairly constant in the months of March to June inclusive, reveals a considerable fall compared with last year.

In January and February the figures were almost the same as those for last year, but from March to June recorded a considerable drop compared with 1937.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 43½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week in the United States continued to rise steadily from the low point in June, increasing two points to 43.5 per cent of mill capacity, the seventh consecutive increase from 24 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh gained 3 points to 33 per cent, Chicago 1.5 points to 37.5, Youngstown 2 points to 43, Buffalo 2.5 points to 46.5, Detroit 8 points to 60, Wheeling was unchanged at 54 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania at 30, Birmingham at 53, New England at 50 and Cincinnati at 65. St. Louis dropped 3 points to 33 and Cleveland 2 points to 41.

Contrary to Trend

"This enlarged demand is contrary to usual seasonal trends and is developing without assistance from the automotive and railroad industries," says the survey, "usually strong supporters. Inasmuch as current buying has caused production to move well above 40 per cent of capacity steelmakers believe impending demand from automotive sources and continued expansion of construction activity will result in much higher operations during the fall.

"Only small preliminary tonnages have been placed by automotive builders but some partsmakers are building banks of parts in anticipation of heavy demands when 1939 model assembly gets under way.

"Automobile production eased as General Motors plants practically shut down for changeover. Total output was 18,700 units, compared with 23,940 the week before.

"Tin plate buying is being held at a minimum pending announcement of prices for fourth quarter, expected within a short time. Vegetable packs this year are somewhat less than last because of considerable carryover.

Exports Drop

"Structural bookings are increasing, almost exclusively for public works, federal, state and municipal. The largest award last week was 4100 tons for four hangars at Ft. Lewis, Wash. Two hangars at Sand Point, Wash., were let, requiring 1670 tons. A bridge at New Orleans takes 1500 tons and another in Louisiana 2000 tons. Shops at the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., involve 1175 tons. Pending work is heavy and most projects are being pushed to obtain an early start on construction," concludes the report.

Exports of steel and iron products in July totaled 137,276 gross tons, compared with 149,955 tons in June, exclusive of scrap. For seven months exports aggregate 1,254,642 tons, compared with 1,834,750 tons in the same period last year, also excluding scrap. Scrap exports in July were 126,423 tons, compared with 162,066 tons in June. For seven months scrap exports were 1,924,736 tons, compared with 2,597,403 tons in seven months of 1937. Imports in July were 14,728 tons, compared with 15,887 tons in June.

July Home Building 129 P. C. Over 1937

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Labor Department reports a sharp rise in the volume of home construction in July.

Permits for new residential buildings issued by 2,081 reporting cities, the Department said, totaled $125,656,532, an increase of 79 per cent over the preceding month and of 129 per cent over July, 1937.

Non-residential building construction increased 8 per cent over June and totaled $46,010,069. The value of alterations and additions to property, however, dropped off 5 per cent.

U. S. and England, Canada's Leading Customers in July

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The United Kingdom and the United States were Canada's best customers during July it was shown in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report issued. The United Kingdom took $25,796,000 worth of goods compared with $36,495,000 in July, 1937, and the United States $21,646,000 worth compared with $40,354,000.

Exports to other principal countries follow with figures for July, 1937, in brackets:

British South Africa $2,173,000 ($1,174,000); Australia $3,088,000 ($2,590,000); New Zealand $1,595,000 ($2,011,000); Belgium $1,183,000 ($2,635,000); France $938,000 ($1,108,000); Germany $1,090,000 ($1,042,000); Japan $709,000 ($2,310,000); Netherlands $1,120,000 ($915,000); British West Indies $890,000 ($944,000).

U. S. Seeks Lower Freight Charges On Farm Products

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration leaders have agreed to seek lower freight rates on farm products moving to the sea for export, Chairman Jones (D-Texas), of the House Agriculture Committee, said.

He pointed out in an interview that Secretary Wallace had authority under the farm Act to intervene in any freight rate case involving farm products, or to initiate proceedings designed to reduce rates.

Rep. Jones has been conferring recently with Mr. Wallace and other administration farm leaders.

"Naturally we want to produce every bushel of wheat and bale of cotton that domestic and foreign markets will absorb," he said. "This benefits everybody, from the grass roots on, along the line that handles it.

"Industry has received reduced freight rates on exports for years, and there is no reason why the farmer should not get the same thing."

The freight rate on a plow shipped from Moline, Ill., to Galveston, Texas, for export is about half that for a plow shipped over the same route for sale at Galveston, Mr. Jones declared. Steel shipped from Pittsburgh to New York City moves for about one-third less than that shipped for use in this country, he continued.

Mr. Jones said export advantages accorded "iron, steel, cement and other industrial products should be available to the farmer on his exports."

"The trouble in the past has been there was nobody to fight for lower export freight rates for the farmer," the Texan said. "He could not do it individually and farm organizations did not have funds to employ experts."

Discussing widespread criticism of the present farm law, Mr. Jones said it was natural "because even a near perfect plan, if it had a flaw or two, would be under fire from farmers."

"If farmers co-operate with this law, there will be a fair trial and any defects can be corrected."

Senator Russell (D-Ga.), who voted against the present act, said in another interview that he favored "some sort of domestic allotment scheme so the farmer gets a fixed price for that part of his crop consumed in this country."

NORTH—SOUTH—EAST—WEST

there are Monitor-Advertised Schools

Educators say that it is good for a student to attend a school in a section of the country away from his own home. The change of scene and new contacts with people broaden the outlook of the student. On the other hand, the best schools for a certain type of education may be right in one's own city.

Whatever locality you may prefer, you can be almost certain to find helpful assistance in the choosing of a school from the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented schools from 30 states and the District of Columbia. Many are in metropolitan cities convenient to museums, art galleries, concert halls and other cultural influences. Some are in country locations with splendid opportunities for outdoor recreation.

There are Monitor-advertised schools in the temperate zone of states where the climate is mild all year round; there are schools in the northern zone where winter brings snow and outdoor sports; and there are schools in the far south where June weather prevails in January.

When selecting a school you will of course take into consideration all these factors. For further information, consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Loan Gains Under Way, State Reserve Officials

WASHINGTON (AP)—High officials of the Federal Reserve Board have expressed confidence that the vast credit expansion sought by the Roosevelt Administration has begun.

The trend of bank loans to finance business and industry, they said, has turned definitely upward for the first time since last October. The last three weeks brought higher reports of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in banks of 101 leading cities.

$45,000,000 Jam in Loans

The officials declined, however, to forecast how fast the $3,000,000,000 of lendable funds in the nation's banks might be loaned out. The increase of business loans in the last three weeks was about $45,000,000.

After the banks reduced their business loans for 22 consecutive weeks at the beginning of the recession, only in isolated weeks did the volume turn upward again. At the bottom, banks in the 101 cities for which figures are available had reduced these credits about $650,000,000 or 15 per cent.

This and other investment factors piled up idle cash in the banks. The Administration determined in April to encourage more loans by swelling the supply of idle money still further. It hoped the mere availability of credit and the desire of banks to convert idle money into earning assets would break the loan jam.

Simultaneously, the Treasury began pouring $1,400,000,000 from its gold fund into the store of idle cash, and the Federal Reserve Board added $750,000,000 to the hoard by reducing Reserve requirements.

Rise in Excess Reserves

More recently, three federal banking agencies added another credit incentive by liberalizing slightly the examination rules and methods which usually influence loan policies of the banks.

Even if bank loans increase steadily from now on, the $3,000,000,000 credit reservoir technically known as "excess reserves" is scheduled to go to nearly $4,000,000,000 before the end of the year. As the Federal spending program picks up speed, direct or indirect recipients of federal cash will increase their bank deposits and proportionately increase excess reserves. Meanwhile, the seasonal increase of money in circulation will also tend to boost excess reserves.

A major offsetting factor will be the Treasury's borrowing program. Faced with a $4,000,000,000 deficit this fiscal year, the Treasury expects to borrow about $2,000,000,000 in the open market, making heavy drains on idle funds. The first large part of this borrowing is scheduled for Sept. 15.

Indications Point To New High in FHA Mortgage Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Residential mortgage insurance business will set a new high in August, exceeding $100,000,000, if it continues its present pace, say Federal Housing Administration officials.

Mortgages selected for appraisal aggregated $22,326,300 the week ended Aug. 20, almost double the $11,244,313 a year before. Mortgages selected for appraisal the first 20 days of August totaled about $68,461,000. Continuation of such activity during the Aug. 20 week would push the month's total over $100,000,000.

The $22,326,300 of mortgages selected for appraisal the week ended Aug. 20 was, however, the smallest weekly total thus far this month, against $23,371,000 the preceding week and $22,764,000 the week ended Aug. 6.

Lumber Output in Week Highest for This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association announced the industry's recent upswing had continued during the week ended Aug. 13 with production the highest of the year.

Reported production for the week was 66 per cent of the 1929 weekly average, the association said, but shipments fell off somewhat and new orders were lower.

Production by 519 mills was 220,524,000 feet, shipments 218,404,000 and booked orders for 207,700,000. Revised figures for the preceding week showed production by 540 mills totaled 217,141,000 feet with shipments of 220,680,000 and orders for 226,890,000.

Financial Briefs

Approximately 1,100 cars of foodstuffs are moved daily by the railroads into New York City and suburbs, the Association of American Railroads announces.

Prentice-Hall, Inc., has prepared a 112-page booklet containing, complete, the Chandler act, the new bankruptcy law that will become effective on Sept. 22.

A commercially practical process for plating on aluminum has been developed after years of experimenation, says a White Metal News letter. First receiving an undercoating of nickel, the aluminum can now be plated with chromium, silver, copper or zinc as the case may be. The new process assures a bright, lustrous finish, easy to clean and impervious to corrosion and is said to open a large field of applications where light weight and wear resistance are required.

International Mining Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Mining Corp., an investing concern, reported net asset value as of June 30 was $13.42 a share compared with $11.69 on March 31 and $13.12 at the end of 1937. The figure for the current period does not include dividend distribution of 10 cents a share to be paid Sept. 20.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 41	107.29	107.29	107.29
2 3¾s 47-43	110.6	110.4	110.4
3 3¼s 43-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
1 3¼s 46-44	109.24	109.24	109.24
4 2¾s 47-45	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 3s 48-46	106.5	106.5	106.5
50 3¼s 49-46	106.28	106.28	106.28
9 4¼s 52-47	119	118.31	119
2 2¾s 51-48	105.6	105.4	105.6
2 2½s 48	104.22	104.22	104.22
1 3¼s 52-49	108.18	108.18	108.18
6 2½s 53-49	102.8	102.6	102.6
50 2¾s 54-51	103.20	103.20	103.20
13 2¾s 60-55	104.6	104.4	104.4
49 2¾s 63-58	102.9	102.6	102.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

15 3s 47-42	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 3s 49-44	106.11	106.11	106.11

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s 52-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Alleghany 5s '49	62	62	62
50 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28	27¼	27¼
3 Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	113	113
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	53	53
2 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113	113
27 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103¼	103	103¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99	99
60 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98¾	98¾
19 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105⅛	105¼
29 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	96⅛	95½	95½
26 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¼	100	100
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	85	85	85
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	18	18	18
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 ACL cn 4s '52	61	61	61
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34½	32¾	32¾
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31	29	29
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	20½	21
7 &O 1st 5s '48	43⅝	43	43
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	19⅝	20
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18¾	18¾
34 B&O cv 4½s '60	16⅝	15¾	15¾
1 B&O 4s '48	42½	42½	42½
3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 B&O 5s S W '50	29⅞	29	29
3 Bell TPa 5s '60C	128¼	128¼	128¼
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	105	105¼
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99¼	99	99
15 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95½	95¼	95¼
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	62	60½	60½
1 Bkly UnElst 5s '50	77	77	77
4 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	104	103½	104
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	95	95	95
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	90¾	90	90¾
4 Can Sou 5s '62	89¼	89	89
4 Can Nat $s '69 Jly	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅛	114¾	115⅛
8 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅛	98¼	98¼
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¼	92¾	92¾
8 Can Pac 4s prep	78½	78½	78½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82	82	82
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5	5	5
4 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100½	110½	110½
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71½	71½	71½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	30	30	30
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1 ChampionP&F 7s '50	98	98	98
1 Champ P&F '38 (43¾s)	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 C&O 4½s '92	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17½	17½	17½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93¼	93¼	93¼
12 CB&Q gsn 4s '58	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	12⅝	12⅝
30 Chic Gt West 0s '59	81	19¼	19½
33 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅛	9	9
10 CMSP&P aj 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	23	23	23
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
39 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅞	5	5
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 C R I & P 4s'88	18½	18½	18½
6 C R I & P rfg 4s34	8¾	8¾	8¾
19 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
8 C T H & SE inc 5s60	44½	44½	44½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	105	105	105
5 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	105	105	105
3 Chi & W Ind 4½s 62	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	89¾	89½	89½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	72	71¾	71¾
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Cin Un Terb3¼s 71	107	106¾	106¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	58	58
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	111	111	111
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87	87	87
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	80½	80½	80½
2 ClevUnTer3¼s77C	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Col F & I 5s 70	53	52	52
2 Col & So 4½s 80	42	41¾	41¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	93½	93½	93½
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Com'l Cred Tr 3½s 51	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Comlth Ed 3½s 68	105	105	105
14 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
14 Com Ed cv 3½s 58	105½	105	105
96 Com Ed cv 3½s 58 wi	104⅞	104½	104⅞
3 Conn Riv 3¾s 61	106½	106½	106½
23 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105	105	105
21 Con Edis 3½s 58	102⅛	102	102
8 Con Oil 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	53½	53½	53½
17 ConsumPow 3½s '70	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Crown Will 6s '51	106	106	106
24 Del&Rud rfg 4½s '43	52¼	50½	51½
2 D&RG 4½s '36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 D&RG 4s '36	13	13	13
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
1 D&RG West 5s '78	11	11	11
22 D Motor Fin D 4s '36ct	3½	3¼	3¼
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
8 Det T Tun 4½s '61	93¼	93	93
5 Dul Missable&I3½s'62	103	103	103
2 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	79½	79½	79½
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108	106¾	106¾
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14	14
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	14	14
1 F'banksMorse4s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105½	105½	105½
10 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	105	105	105
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57½	55	55
2 Ga & Ila cn 5s '45	18	18	18
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99	99	99
5 Goodrich 6s '45	96½	96½	96½
8 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅝	104⅝
1 Grt Nor 4½s '77 E	76	76	76
3 Gulf St Util 4s '66	105¼	105	105
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	59	59	59
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33¾	33½	33½
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	50½	50	50½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16	15	15
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	49	49	49
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	45½	45½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40	37¾	37¾
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	62¼	62¼	62¼
12 ICG&N 5s 1963A	44	43¾	43¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	54	54	54
17 Interb RT: rfg 5s66	56½	56½	56½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	85½	85¼	85½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	15½	15	15
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78½	76½	78½
2 Int Paper 4s '55	86	86	86
8 Int Paper 5s '47	95¼	95	95
3 Int Rys CA 6½s '47	85¼	85	85
73 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
33 Int T&T 4½s '52	70	68½	68½
42 Int T&T 4½s '52	70	68½	68½
42 Int T&T 5s '55	71⅞	70	70
1 James Fa&Cleа 4s'59	5	58	58	58
8 Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61		96	96	96
10 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct		24½	24½	24½
2 K C South 5s '50		71	70¾	71
1 K C Term 3s '50		70¾	70¾	70¾
10 K C Term 4s '60		107	106¾	106¾
9 Kresge Found 4s '45		102½	102¼	102¼
7 Kresge Found 3½s '47		100	99⅞	100
1 Lac Gas 5s '39		86	86	86
3 Lafayette Nil Inc '75		31½	31⅛	31½
15 Leh Val 3s 2003		17¼	16	16
2 Liggett & M 7s '44		129⅜	129⅝	129⅝
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47		112	112	112
5 Loews 3½s '46		100⅞	100½	100⅞
2 Long Is rfg 4s '49		82	82	82
5 Lousia & Ark 5s '69		79	79	79
10 Lou & So 2003 B		95	95	95
8 Lou& 4½s 2003		90¼	90¼	90¼
8 Louis & N un 4s '40		100¾	100⅝	100⅝
5 Manati Sug 4s '57		27	27	27
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90		29	28¾	28¾
1 McCrory strs 5s '51		106	106	106
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50		103½	103½	103½
1 MidlEtRy&L 5s '61B		104	103¾	103¾
1 MidlEtRy&L 5s '71		104	104	104¼
1 M&StL 4s '49		3	3	3
MSP&SSM cn 4s '38		8½	8½	8½
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A		41¾	41½	41½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67		19	19	19
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B		35	34½	34½
1 Mo Pac 5½s 49		4¾	4¾	4¾
29 Mo Pac 5s '77F		18½	18¼	18¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G		18½	18½	18½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I		18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47		19½	19	19
6 Mob &Oh 5s '38		25⅞	24¾	24¾
10 Mob & O 4½s '77		23	22	22
19 Mont Pow 3¾s '66		94¾	94½	94½
2 Nassau & Sa 5s		23	23	23
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww		103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45		105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 NtRRMex4½s'26asd		1½	1½	1½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '80		108	108	108
1 N O Pub Sr 5s '55B		100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 N Ori Term 4s '53		69	68	68
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013		58	57½	57½
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A		54½	53	53
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013		55	53	53
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98		68½	68½	68½
9 NY Chi & St L 4s '78		46	45	45
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A		43	43	43
23 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78		38⅝	38½	38½
3 NY Conn 4½s '53		102	102	102
4 NY Ed's 3½s '65		105¼	105	105
2 NY Edis 3½s '66		105¾	105¾	105¾
7 NY G El H&P 5s '48		123¼	123	123¼
3 NYNH&H cv 4s '48		17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 NYNH&H cv 5s '57		8	8	8
6 NYNH&H 3½s'54		13	13	13
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A		85	85	85
12 NY S&W rfg 5s '37		10¼	10	10
9 NY Tel 4½s '39		104½	104½	104½
1 NY Trap R 4s '46 st		71½	71½	71½
4 Niagara Falls P3½s'66		108½	108	108
3 Nor Sou 5s '61 ct		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8 Nor Sou 5s '81A		13¼	13¼	13¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Norf & W 4s '96	117¾	117¾	117
11 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105¼	104⅞	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
14—Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¼	67	67
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047	61½	61	61
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	83½	83½
19 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104⅜	104⅜
16 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99½	99½
8 Oklahoma G&E 4s '48	102½	102	102½
2 Ore &h Lin gtd 5s '46	115½	115½	115½
13 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	102⅝	101½	101½
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74¾	74¾	74¾
32 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104	103¾	103¾
11 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110⅝	109½	109½
64 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100	100
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97½	96¾	96⅞
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83⅜	82½	82½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94	94	94
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	92	92	92
5 Pen RR 4s '48	110½	110½	110½
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110	110	110
4Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	83	83
3 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	116⅛	116¼	116⅛
1 Peoria&PekUn 5½s'74	103	103	103
1 Phelps Dodge3½s'52	113½	113½	113½
8 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	106	106	106
7 Phila Co 5s '67	95⅝	95¼	95⅜
1 Phil Elec3¼s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5	5	5
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¾	14½	14⅝
1 PCCC & SL 5s '70A	102	102	109
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	111½	111½	111½
4 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	59¾	59¼	59¼
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	44½	44	44
70 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15	15
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	70	70	70
13 Rem Rand 4½s '56	102	102	102⅞
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	107	106¾	106¾
15 Republic Steel 4½s '61	90¼	89	89
12 Republic Steel 4½s '56	90	89	89
10 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Rio Gr W 4½s '49	16	15	15
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	56	55¼	55¼
5 St L S F 5s '50B	11¾	11¾	11¾
15 StLSF 4½s '78	15	15	16
3 StLSF4½s 78ctf st	9¼	9¼	9⅜
7 StLSF 4s '50A	12	11¼	11½
6 StLSF 4s '50A ct	10	9¾	9¾
1 St L S W rfg 5s 90	15	15	15
1 St A Pass 4s '43	50½	50½	50½
2 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	111	23-22	23-3
6 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Schulco 6½s '46	15½	15½	15½
11 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea A L 5s wi ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¼	13½	13¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 Sea-AlFla 6s '35 A ct	3½	3¼	3¼
51 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	103¾	103¾
2 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106½	106½	106½
4 SoBellTel&T 3s '62	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93	93	93
31 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '58	100¼	100	100¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	47	47
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48	46	46
19 So Pac 4½s '69	48¼	46	46
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69¼	69	69
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	60	60	60
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55½	53	53
7 South Ry 6½s '56	61¾	60	60
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	75¼	75¼	75¼
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	44¼	43½	43½
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 SWBellTel3½s '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	81	81	81
3 Swift&Co 3¼s '61	106	106	106
10 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	92¼	91	91
3 T RRAStL 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
11 TRRAStL 4s '53	103¼	102¾	102¾
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	85½	85½	85½
4 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	85¾	85¼	85⅜
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7	7
1 Third Ave 4s '60	36	36	36
36 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	105	104½	104½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
14 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	105¾	105¾
10 Un Pac 3½s '71	92½	92½	92½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73½	73½	73½
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	73⅜	73	73
55 US Pipe&Fdy3½s'46	112¼	112¼	112¼
70 US Steel 3¼s '48	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
16 Utah P&L 5s '44	93½	92¼	92½
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 Util P&L 5s '59	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 VerCPac4½sasd'34	1	1	1
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104½	103½	103½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Wabash 5s '80D	9	9	9

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Wabash 5s '75B	9	9	9
4 Wabash 4½s '78C	9	8¾	8¾
3 Walwrth 4s '55	68½	67½	67½
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	36	35	35
7 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102	103	103
3 WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	24	24	24
6 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	24½	22½	22½
5 Western Un 5s '51	73½	72½	72½
5 Western Un 5s '60	72⅝	72	72
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '60A	91	91	91
2 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	9	9	9
3 Antioquia 7s '45	9	9	9
3 Antioquia 7s '45 C	9	9	9
9 Antioquia 7s '45 D	9	9	9
9 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	8	8
2 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	8	8	8
11 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8	8	8
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81¾	81¾	81¾
13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¾	81¾	81¾
21 Argentine 4½s '71	90¼	90¼	90¼
15 Australia 5s '55	105⅜	105¼	105¼
11 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
5 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅜	106½	106½
1 Berlin City 6s '58	21	21	21
6 Berl City El 6½s '51	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	27	27	27
1 Berl El Elev-6½s '56	27¼	27¼	27¼
9 Brazil 6½s '26-57	13¼	13	13
24 Brazil 6½s '27-57	13¼	13	13
2 Bredna, Ernes 7s '54	74	74	74
1 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
1 Brisbane 6s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Buen A 4½s 43&s '77	59½	59	59
1 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	60¼	60¼	60¼
13 BuenA4½s4½sApr'76	60¼	59¾	59¾
21 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	62	61⅜	61½
1 Canada 5s '52	112	112	112
2 Canada 3¼s '61	103	103	103
4 Canada 3s '67	99	98¾	98¾
36 Canda 2½s '45	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Canada 2¾s '44	102

Prizes Awarded For Best Rules On Safe Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Myron Morris Stearns, of Greenwich, Conn., a writer and one-time editor of Boys Life Magazine, and Herbert C. Towle, Wollaston, Mass., are today the winners of first and second prizes, respectively, for the best rules for safe motor car driving offered by the Tide Water Associated Oil Company. Mr. Stearns receives $25,000 and Mr. Towle $5,000. A third prize of $2,500 goes to Paul L. Gorsuch, of Merchantville, N. J. Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes of $1,000 each were won by Davis Spar, of Brooklyn; Leonard H. Meyer, of Allentown, Pa., and S. L. Willis, of White Plains, N. Y., respectively.

Four awards of $500 each go to Richard D. Fors, of Hamburg, N. Y.; Alfred E. Grant, of Cranston, R. I.; Roland H. Nelson, of Sharptown, Md., and George E. Sowter, of Hagerstown, Md.

There were 685 cash awards for as many sets of safe driving rules, the contestants coming from 12 eastern states and the District of Columbia.

The prize winning rules were not made public at the luncheon here yesterday at which the awards were announced, but will be published in pamphlet form by the Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

Martin Tries Threat To Halt Conference

DETROIT (AP) — Homer Martin tried by threat of disciplinary action on Aug. 25 to prevent members of the United Automobile Workers from meeting with expelled international union officers who seek his removal as President.

He warned that participation in such meetings would be regarded as violation of the UAW constitution. Mr. Martin's action came less than 24 hours after he walked out on a Washington conference with John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 4, 11; Oct. 2, 9 (E. S. T); Nov. 6, 13 (E. S. T.); also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), on 15.25mc, Sept. 4; 10:15 a. m. (E. S. T. on 15.25mc, Oct. 2; 7 p. m. (E S. T.) on 6.04mc, Oct. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 550kc, on Sept. 4, 18; Oct. 2, 16; Nov. 6, 20.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1260kc, on Sept. 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Nov 6, 13, 20, 27.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By members of The Christan Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Australia

South Australia

Adelaide: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 25.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church: Regent Picture Theater, Collins Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Melbourne (Second Church): Hawthorn Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14. Radiocast National Stations.

Melbourne (Third Church): Caulfield Town Hall, Hawthorn and Glen Eira Roads, Caulfield, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

United States

California

Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall and Park, 2:30 p. m., Sept. 4.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 219 East Monroe Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Iowa

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 4.

Des Moines (First Church): Church Auditorium, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept 9.

Oelwein: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept 4

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Iroquois Amphitheater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.

Madisonville: Court House, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Maine

Houlton: Temple Theater, Market Square, 3 p. m., Sept. 4.

Massachusetts

Concord: Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m. Sept. 8.

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 4

Michigan

Manistee: Church Edifice, Fifth and Pine Streets, 8 p. m. Sept. 9.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m. Sept. 8.

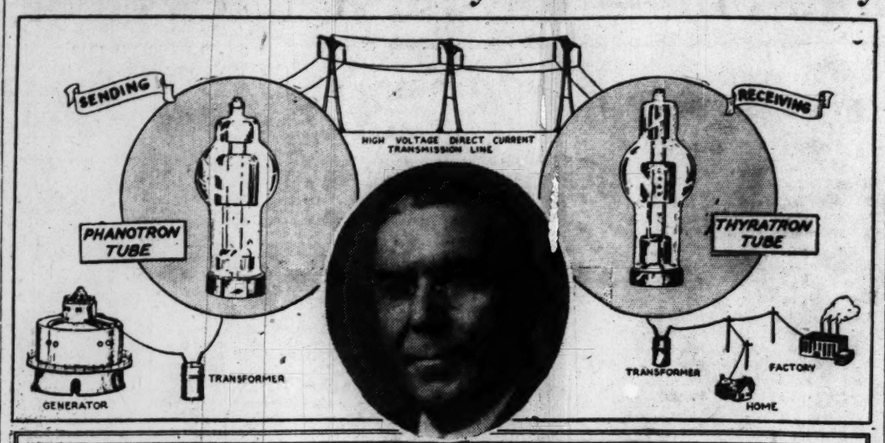
New York

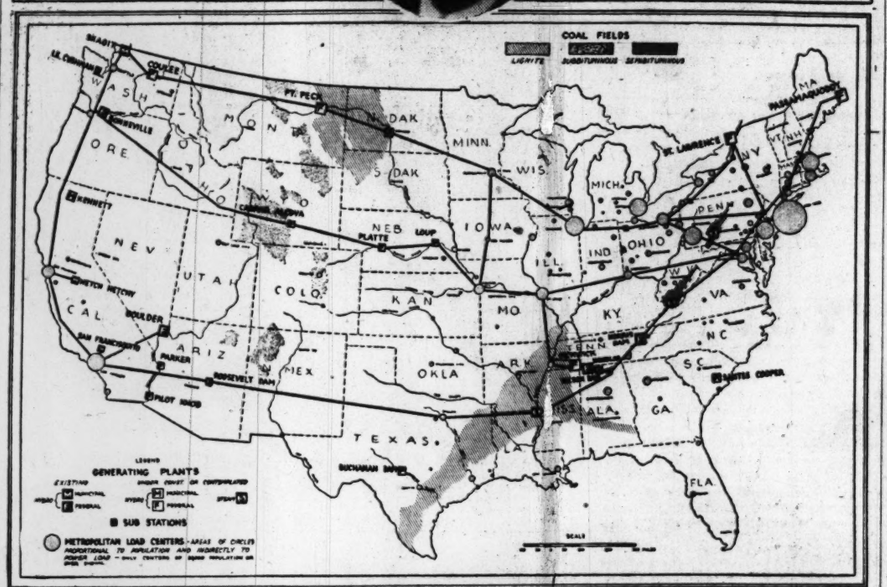
Cortland: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 6

Gloversville: Church Auditorium, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m. Sept. 5. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Few Federal Plants May Run U. S. Industry





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The Man and the System

James D. Ross, Bonneville Dam Administrator and an expert in power transmission, with diagram and map explanatory of system being developed for transmission of hydroelectric power all over the United States by means of huge radio tubes from centrally located federal plants.

Huge Radio Tubes to Shunt Power Over U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—New developments springing from the radio tube are opening the door to a possible shipment of millions of kilowatts of power from federal hydroelectric plants like Bonneville, Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam to any point in the United States, according to James D. Ross, director of the Bonneville Dam Project, who recently addressed the Engineers' Club of Seattle.

The devices which will make it possible to tie together all the federal electric plants in America through the transmission of direct instead of alternating current, are the phanotron and thyrotron tubes, glorified radio bulbs more than six feet in height. Mr. Ross, sometimes referred to as the New Deal's "one-man TVA" admitted it might be years before sufficient industry could be attracted to regions where power is now being developed, to make such gigantic projects pay, and that shipment of current for long distances would be impossible under past practices.

Using the present alternating current system, 200 miles is about the limit for shipping electric energy economically. At 300 miles approximately 50 per cent of the current leaks out enroute.

This would not happen in direct current transmission where there is no changing magnetic field surrounding the current to result in loss. Direct current flows uniformly in the same direction like a smooth-flowing river. The current depends only on the voltage of the line and the resistance of the conductor.

The reason these lines are not in use already is because the apparatus needed, gigantic rectifier tubes to change the alternating current to direct current at the generator end, and back to alternating current at the receiving end, are still being perfected. But "Science knows nothing in electrical theory," says Mr. Ross, "to prevent the speedy perfecting of these rectifiers."

All students of radio are acquainted with the tubes used when the radio is plugged into an ordinary house lighting service using alternating current. Their function is to change the AC to DC in order to give a smooth, uniform carrier on which to superpose music and voice. Their operation is simple. Electrons are given out in countless billions from all red hot bodies just as steam is given off by boiling water.

The most convenient hot body is the filament of an ordinary electric lamp. If a wire or small plate is sealed in at the tip, the bulb can be used as a rectifier. If voltage is applied between filament and plate a stream of electrons is electrically "blown" from filament to plate, but none can be driven in the other direction. Only the half waves in the same direction can cross, but by using two tubes the alternating impulses are all delivered to the circuit in the same direction.

Merely a Matter of Size

"If a little tube of several watts' capacity can be made for radio receivers," Mr. Ross recently told the Engineers' Club of Seattle, "it is only a step to take out the electrical kinks and make a reliable tube or group of tubes of 100,000 kilowatts or 1,000,000 kilowatts capacity."

A little mercury placed in the rectifying tube greatly increases its capacity. Already tests are being made of tubes rated at 100,000 volts. What is needed, however, for 1,000, or 2,000-mile lines is not 100,000 volts but 400,000 or higher.

The new scheme would not require disturbing the present alternating current system, he indicated, for the direct current lines would act only as links between the greatest plants. Because of the simplicity of the direct current line, poles could be used instead of towers, and but two cables would be needed with one negative and one positive to the ground, the central point of the system grounded at each end. Cutting in on a three-wire system, for example, a bank of rectifying tubes could be inserted and one wire removed. The line is then equipped for direct current transmission.

At the far end of the line another rectifying tube or tubes would be employed. They would be like the sending tubes except that a "grid" would be placed in each tube between filament and plate. This is a wire screen through which the electrons can readily pass. The grid is insulated from both filament and plate, and a wire connection is brought out exactly as in ordinary radio amplifying tubes. It is found that if a negative voltage is applied to the grid, the entire electron stream can be shut off, and when this is done intermittently, 60 times a second, with another tube turning the impulses in the opposite direction, the alternating impulses traveling in the opposite direction—we are back to an ordinary 60-cycle, alternating current.

President Roosevelt only recently referred to the Far West as a new "Promised Land" to grow out of present afflictions that now beset the area west of the Mississippi. But indications are that both the President and Mr. Ross have long entertained the thought of abundant power, irrigated lands and cheap navigation in this area.

Figures Low Cost

For many years Mr. Ross has predicted the transmission of cheap power by wireless methods. The present plans calling for large phanotron and thyratron tubes at the sending and receiving ends, respectively, are not quite wire-less, but represent an advance over old methods almost as revolutionary.

Mr. Ross first attracted national attention when he built the Seattle city lighting system giving that city about the cheapest electricity in the land. Politics tried to interfere with his activities in 1931 when the Mayor fired him as president of the City Light. But the voters not only reinstated him, they recalled the Mayor.

It was his advocacy of cheap power rates and widespread distribution of hydroelectricity that attracted the attention of Mr. Roosevelt when he was governor of New York. They conferred, talked about New York's special problems in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway project and later mapped out the power program to be followed in the then forthcoming presidential campaign. Mr. Ross acted as chief engineer of the PWA Power Board, then as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission to register and restrict the utility holding companies, and he is now Columbia River Administrator in charge of the Bonneville Dam project.

The possibilities of such a long distance power network stagger imagination. Columbia River power or that of Niagara and the St. Lawrence, he said, could easily be used to light the office buildings of New York, run the street car system in Chicago, or illumine the streets of New Orleans. The desert could be irrigated. Industry could be located anywhere. Congested cities and business areas could be decentralized.

"Costs throughout the country would be largely equalized," he continued. "The long-hour base load would be carried by the large low-cost plants. The short peak loads would be carried by the local plants. In other words, in those districts where coal and water power are scarce and expensive, the existing public and private plants could buy their long-hour main load from the transmission system.

"Many of our people have watched a 500 fold increase in the use of electric power in less than 50 years. It is reasonable to assume a ten-fold increase within the next 20 years. Transmission lines will carry 10 times larger loads. Ten times larger plants will be built. Some of these will be situated at the larger lignite and coal fields of Dakota, Texas, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, using low grade, cheap fuel.

"Direct current transmission is not hampered by the limitations of alternating lines with their handicaps for distances over 300 miles. Direct current laws are very simple. The output of a line is governed only by the voltage used and by the resistance of the conductor.

"Therefore, by using greater voltages or larger conductors, or both, a point is reached where power is laid down thousands of miles away at the same price as we now transmit for 100 miles. The General Electric Company and the Allis-Chalmers Company are the pioneers in the production of rectifying apparatus, and are doing marvelous work.

"At present, 100,000 volts direct current can be reached commercially, using large glass rectifying tubes of which our ordinary radio tubes are a tiny counterpart. If desired, mercury rectifiers in steel tanks may be used. With a comparatively moderate amount of research and perfecting, it will not be long before 150,000-volt systems will be possible. Later progress will undoubtedly make possible 300,000 or 400,000-volt systems or larger."

It so happens that the electric strain on the insulation of a direct current line is only about seven-tenths of that on an alternating current line at the same voltage. Thus, a 280-000-volt alternating current line such as that now operating between Boulder Dam and Los Angeles could have one wire removed, and could be raised, without further change, to 456,000 volts direct current between the positive and negative wire.

Hines Trial Goes Slowly; May Run Into Two Months

(Continued from Page 1)

this trial, were caught in a raid on a policy bank in Harlem.

The defense dealt the prosecution, at least, a spectacular blow when it showed that Weinberg had testified to delivering "pay-off" money to Mr. Hines in his apartment at 444 Central Park West before the Tammany politician had moved in. Mr. Dewey undertook to repair the damage of this fluke by stressing that the issue was not "when" the money was paid, but "whether" the money was paid at all to Mr. Hines at this apartment.

The District Attorney succeeded in suggesting the possibility that Weinberg's memory failed merely as to time, but this Weinberg misstatement remains one of the chief flaws in the prosecutor's case. For that reason it is expected that Mr. Dewey will bring forward other witnesses to prove that Mr. Hines received his alleged "pay-off" money for years at his apartment.

Rumors of sensational witnesses to appear and confound one side or the other, oblique references to dictograph records and wire-tappings and angles galore are heard on all sides.

One of these rumors of scheduled witnesses is more than ordinarily arresting. The possible witness is James D. C. Murray, noted criminal lawyer. Mr. Murray appeared as counsel for Davis when he was arraigned last spring, and it was said that in his search for someone to go $75,000 bail for his client, he visited Mr. Hines.

It is reported today he is under subpoena to testify for the prosecution.

Oregon Lodge Remains Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Timberline Lodge, $1,000,000 Works Progress Administration project high along the southern slopes of Mt. Hood, has become one of the few similar park resorts in the United States to operate on a year-round basis.

Instead of closing the Lodge between Labor Day and early November, usual slack season for such resorts, officials announced recently increasing business and interest at the Mount Hood center has assured a year-round schedule.

Even though Timberline Lodge has been open less than a year, it has become a financial success for the group of Oregon business men who took over the operating task after the Lodge's completion last winter by the WPA.

The huge mountain resort proved a center for Oregon and Washington ski enthusiasts through the winter, and spring snow seasons on Mount Hood. During the warmer weather, the Lodge has been taken over by ever-growing groups of tourists from all sectors of the nation.

Although skiing is possible even in summer, the Lodge's activities in summer follow a trend toward mountain climbing, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, and similar sports.

Considered by officials for the future at Timberline are a swimming pool and other improvements for summer visitors. Also on the tentative program are improved ski and winter sports facilities. The winter sports program already has attracted national attention, with several major meets scheduled next winter.

Highlight of the first full winter season at Timberline will be the National Ski Championships which were granted Mount Hood's difficult course last winter.

Australia Tags Thunder Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An instrument which records accurately the position and direction of near and distant thunder storms is claimed by radio research men at Melbourne University. The subject has been under expert investigation for some years in the United States, France, England and Norway but the Australian instrument is claimed to be the first definite result.

Nearly a year ago Melbourne physicists discovered that some atmospheric disturbances, such as thunder storms, were reflected by the ionisphere, a spherical region of the atmosphere 60 miles above the earth. Now evidence has been obtained, says T. H. Laby, Professor of Natural Philosophy, that all such electrically conductive atmospherics are reflected.

The discovery is expected to obviate the error risks in the old method of finding the position of a thunder storm; it necessitated two observers at different points to note the direction of any disturbance and, from their calculations, the position of the storm was worked out and its direction estimated. The instrument is claimed to cut down the errors possible in the results from two human observers stationed at different places.

Quebec Considers Porpoise Refinery As Gaspé Industry

QUEBEC (CP) — Quebec fishermen may soon have a new industry. A proposal for a Government refinery on the Gaspé Coast, now being studied by the Provincial Government, has given fishermen hope that the gamboling porpoise may soon enter the commercial value class. Porpoises abound off the Gaspé coast, and hitherto their practicality has been little more than amusement.

But with a modern refinery, to replace makeshift refineries, the porpoise would provide a new source of revenue. The hide is converted into leather and shoe-strings, and the remainder is used for oil-producing blubber.

Parking Meters Help Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, cities in the anthracite regions of eastern Pennsylvania where traffic is heavy, have found that parking meters are a big help in alleviating street congestion, according to the Engineering News-Record.

At Scranton, where the meters were installed only last April, a novel system has been introduced which permits a free five-minute parking period of alternate spaces along the curb. This feature won the approval of those who had previously objected to metered parking.

Merchants in the central shopping district in both cities have noted increased business since the meters were installed. City officials likewise are enthusiastic over the results because the meters have eliminated "all-day parkers" and have facilitated the enforcement of parking regulations.

Staring off with a trial installation of 200 meters in April, 1937, Wilkes-Barre has indicated its approval of parking meters by adding 300 more last August and 300 more this June. Merchants have expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the scheme.

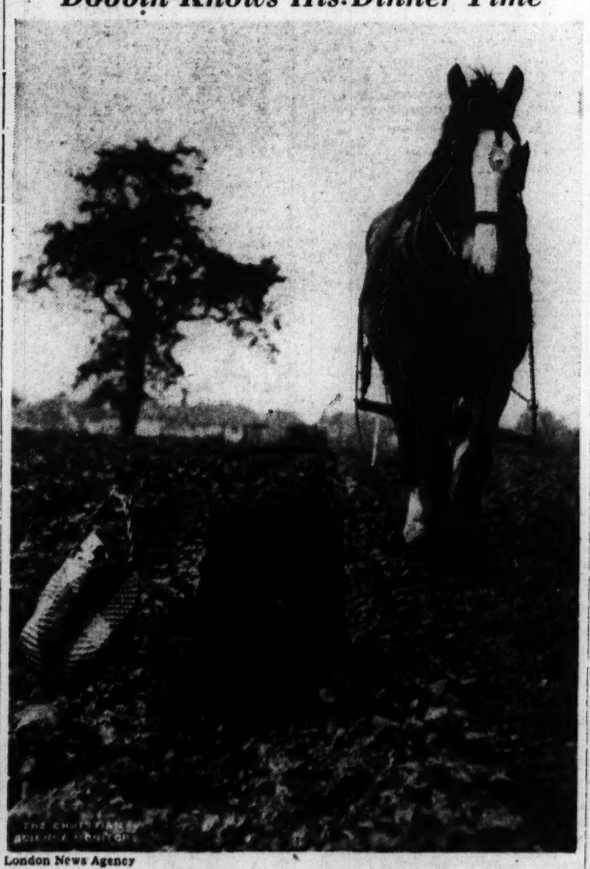
Acreage Allotment Assailed by Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Oscar A. Crittenden, farmer of Randolph County, Georgia, has filed petition in the Federal Courts here contending that the soil depleting acreage allotment under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is unconstitutional.

Mr. Crittenden declared that he has around 1,058 tillable acres and was allowed only 226 acres for cotton and 99 acres for peanut-growing this year. He claims that the acreage allotment apportioned to him was unjust, inadequate, disproportionate and discriminatory, and called upon members of the Randolph County Review Committee under the AAA and the Randolph County agent and secretary of the committee to show cause why his allotment should not be corrected.

Dobbin Knows His Dinner Time



London News Agency

And It's a Horse-Sized Meal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANLEY, England—As far as newspaper correspondents have been able to learn, Dobbin doesn't wear a wrist watch. But he knows, somehow, when it's noon.

Plowing the long rows of this fertile English field goes on readily enough, but along about a certain time of day the pace quickens a bit. The slow plod becomes just a trifle swifter and there is an extra toss of the head for the farmer's wife, disappearing over the hill, because of the bags which she has left in the furrows which one day will be transformed into proud harvest-rows.

No, Dobbin doesn't need a wrist watch, nor to remark that the sun is high. Nor is he perhaps interested in the smaller bag that stands adjacent to his oats. That one? It doesn't matter. That's only the farmer's lunch.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman share 2-room kitchenette apartment with mother and daughter. Call after 6 P. M., 140 E. 46th, N. Y. C. (Apt. 6-M).

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FURNITURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rugs, beautiful modern and antique suites and odd pieces, sofa, drop-leaf table, secretary, spool beds, Persian rugs; real bargains. MISS DAWES, 2219 Wisconsin Ave. EMerson 7509

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent. TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 532 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practitioner's office for rent mornings and evenings, downtown office building, 14th and G Streets. Adams 8175 mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

GRANTS—Private home, lovely New England village, excellent location, modern conveniences; rates $15, $18. MRS. PEARL GRANT, 1 Fletcher St., Kennebunk, Maine. Tel. 285.

LIME ROCK, CONN.—Plan a few days at a truly delightful vacation place in the Berkshires; congenial guests; finest food. Write LIME ROCK LODGE.

ROOM AND BOARD

MONTREAL, QUE., 1489 Mountain St., Apt. 31—Beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds; semi-private bath; excellent home cooking. HA. 2923.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy Chase—For young business women, three double rooms, two baths; board; porches, lawn, garage; near bus. Wisconsin 5444.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland, Apt. 15—3 sunny outside rooms overlooking church park; transient or permanent guests; free parking. Ken. 6935.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 202 St. James Place (between Gates Ave. and Fulton St.)—For rent, two nice rooms, respectively $5 and $7; bath on same floor; gentlemen; no other roomers. Tel. PRO. 9-2832.

N. Y. C., 749 West End Ave., 6E—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; women only; subway, bus. Tel. AC. 4-6707.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1744 Taylor St. N. W.—Attractive airy room, private bath, new private home; permanent or tourist. AD. 9061.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA. — Experienced manufacturer's agent for lumber, typist, soldier; successfully civil service examined for special police, commercial agent for lumber, aeronautics, automotive, and some experience as buyer and dept. mgr. for wholesale paper house; now employed as special police at Lee Mansion, Dept. of Interior. U. S. Govt. ROBERT J. McCORMICK, P. O. Box 441.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Columbus 5-9739.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WHEN in need of help, watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
National advertisers phone National 2144
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

Listings Wanted
Business Properties
I have clients who wish to purchase business properties showing a good return.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

E. V. McCrellis & Co.
Painters and Interior Decorators
Modene and Masury Paints
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

SHOES REPAIRED
Means Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
Robert W. Vickery
154 Turner Street

BOWDOINHAM

Cap'n Hoyt's Sea Chest
One-fourth mile from Route 201 and two miles from Route 201A.
Treasure Trove for the Folks Back Home. Afternoon Tea Served. *For Special Orders Phone Bowdoinham 27 or write* "GRANDMOTHER NEW-HALL" Box 27 Bowdoinham, Me.

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits! Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment, 5 ills $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-B, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Dorbis, Pittsburg, S-47, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate, private beach, sailing, tennis, riding, golf. An ideal place for rest and recreation in the quiet beauty of Autumn. Transportation to Christian Science services arranged for. After Labor Day, rates $18 and up. Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
VAN AND STORAGE
REX L. HODGES, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

MAINE

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Sportswear Section Sponsors
MATEYS
Sweaters and Skirts in Matching Colors, 3.95 each
Ushering in new drama, new beauty, new luxury in your sweater and skirt costume with these exquisite matching shades—Teal Blue, Hazy Rust, Pine Needle Green or Titian Tan. Sweaters of Brushed Wool in Brooks type. Skirts of smart Shetland Tweed. Sizes 14 to 20.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

— SOUVENIRS — GIFTS — PRIZES
Costume Jewelry—Bags—Purses
Always of excellence
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

GIFTS
for All Occasions
Send a Gift to the Folks Back Home
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 CONGRESS STREET

Randall Coal — McAllister Coke
FUEL OIL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SPECIAL VALUES
E. L. PROCTOR'S
S. S. Pierce Associate Store
25 Fores Avenue, Portland, Maine
Dial 3-0236

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
J. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call

MISS G. EDITH GOSSOM
Teacher of Piano
Elementary and Advanced Pupils desired.
Tel. 3-1809 Cape Cottage, Maine

Reminder
Don't miss the good news.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

GEORG JENSEN
Hand Wrought Silver
J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.

J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET
Movie Cameras and Projectors
We carry Eastman, Bell & Howell, Keystone and Univex ($29.95) Projectors.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1040.
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES

Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.

Featuring Our

Tam-O-Shanter Brand

CANNED GOODS

The Economy Store .. 41 Washington St.
The Gilford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

ST. MARY'S BLANKETS

for Luxurious Warmth! and beauty in color!

HARRY G. EMMONS

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM

Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats — Dresses — Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

We Deliver

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73

Heinz Baby Food

A Balanced Wardrobe
OF MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
Farnham's
FLOYD ROGERS-FARNHAM COMPANY

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive Agents for
ELIZABETH ARDEN'S
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
and HARRIET HUBBARD AYER'S
Toilet Preparations
24-HOUR FILM SERVICE
528 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN and MARMON
Latest Models
for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 MAIN STREET LACONIA N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLLEGE WARDROBE

Formals	Date Dresses
Sweaters	Casual Coats
Skirts	3-Piece Suits
Suede Jackets	Wool Dresses
Blouses	

Make out your list and then come in and you will find we check it all off here.

PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of N. H.

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 1901

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Priscilla Tea Room

Air Conditioned for Comfort
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PAWTUCKET

Going Places?
May We Help?
Gas, Oil, Batteries and Tires
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter Street Tel. Perry 6789

HURLEY GREENMAN
Pioneer Food Store
"To Better Serve the Public"
Finest Quality
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Free Delivery
519 POWER ROAD TEL. PERRY 7072

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SAVE in the AUGUST FUR SALE
NACHMAN'S
32 and Washington Avenue

RICHMOND

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9149

Bon Ami
TRADE MARK
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street
17611
Tempting Variety of
Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

REFURNISH your home in THE BAY'S AUGUST Furniture and Furnishings SALE

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Complete stocks of children's wearing apparel and school supplies carried by the Hudson's Bay Company in Edmonton.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

ALBERTA MARY MICHAEL
A.T.C.M., L.A.B.
Private and Group Instruction in Piano and Theory
11970 100 Ave. Phone 823?

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Incorporated 2nd May, 1670

"Point" Blanket Coats

Renowned the world over. Correct for town and country wear . . . comfortable for sports wear.

In glowing, vibrant colors.

Coats, Third Floor. The "Bay"

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery
Telephone 87-647

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
are Hamilton headquarters for
NU-BACK CORSETS
—the foundation of fall smartness
$3.95-$8.95

Our Expert Corsetieres know the answer to every figure problem.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D Redfearn Mgr Met. 944

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingsam Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 378
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

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DEVLIN'S
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry
DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2458
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store
Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS

Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.

L. P. LAZARE'S & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Now Buy the Best for Less—in Our
END OF SEASON CLEARANCE
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
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Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone First Floor Up
*BElair 3466 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

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REGINA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
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SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON — Comfortable divan rooms with breakfast and service; other meals available; concealed H. and C. water, gas fire and ring; easy access city and West End, also Christian Science churches; per night 4/6; permanent from 20/- per week; Earls Court Station. MISS V. D. MAGGS, 17 Bramham Gdns., Kensington, S. W. 5. Flaxman 6059.

LONDON, Kensington—Two large furnished bed-sitting rooms or sitting room and bedroom, with service, 30/- each; central heating, C. H. W., large gardens; meals if required. Flax 6943 Box M-2320, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Kensington—Furnished divan room in private house, 2nd floor, overlooking garden; H. and C. water, electric light, bath, gas ring and fire; business lady or student preferred. Box W-366, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; large room, single or double, with coin stove; breakfasts optional. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

LONDON — Self-contained, two unfurnished rooms, water, etc.; suitable offices, business or residential; also 4-room flat Harrington Gdns. Store, 4 William St., Knightsbridge. Slo. 3410.

LONDON, Portchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2079.

LONDON, Kensington—Pleasant, comfortable bed-sitting rooms, H. and C. water; quiet house; breakfast if desired. Mrs. Kennedy, 48 Russell Road, W. 14. Western 0681.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional, constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. Flax. 1663.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, N. W. 11—Lady requires large unfurnished room and kitchenette near Golders Green tube. Box W-1137, BCM/CSM, London.

UNFURNISHED room required end of September for practitioner's office vicinity Curzon Street, London. Box W-1138, BCM/CSM, London.

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FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON
London's Premier Residential Suburb
HAWES & CO.
Facing Wimbledon Station
PHONE 1000

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

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OXFORD graduate coaches boys or girls, N. W. London. 289 Fallodon Way, N. W. 11. SPE. 7575.

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AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 8672.

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WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs; engraving chromium and silver plating, gilding; 9 years experience. J. Matthews, 151 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

WINDOW CLEANING

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762. Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

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LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

For Reliable Furs, Expert Renovations or Remodellings, try

ARTHUR PERRY & Co.
FURRIERS
16 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1 Ph. Ger. 6200
Fur Coat Makers Since 1884

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flat, of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All
Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51, South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

DRESSMAKING
of all descriptions
O. S. Sizes Speciality
SHETLAND LACE WOOL JUMPERS
lined chiffon
WINIFRED THOMAS
145 Kensington Church Street, W. 8.
PARK 7526

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive
go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

REMOVALS
If you want a trouble-free removal at moderate cost or absolutely safe storage go to a firm with nearly 90 years' experience.
BISHOP & SONS
Depositories Ltd.
10 & 12 Belgrade Rd., S.W. 1 Victoria 0532
Special service to Scotland
"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service
To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

The Royal Library
Stationery, Books, Leather and Fancy Goods
Pottery and Artists Materials

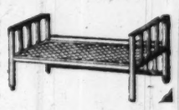
ETHEL HAYES
(Hentsch & Lack)
18, Queens Parade, N. 10.
Phone: Tudor 4330

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

The BOWMAL
Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.



BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

NEW FURS
MODERN STYLES
R.W & I. PUDDICOMBE
LEYTONSTONE and WOODFORD
FURS REMODELLED
Ley. 1124 Buc. 2216

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON, S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

R. W. SAVAGE & CO.
HIGH-CLASS SECONDHAND, Antique and Reproduction Furniture
Showrooms, 317-325, Putney Bridge Road, Putney, S. W. 15
Telephone PUTNEY 2400

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
HAIRDRESSING
SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd.
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Buy your COAL
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS 18 Westmoreland Street

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
118 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle. Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a good rule to follow if you wish to be popular. With this as a hint, see how long it will take you to solve this fairly easy crypt.

AB CDDE CFGDHIEJ, KLA KMFDDKNEJ, AOGHP LOKFG-AKNEJ, KHI AKEP KQRVGHMEJ GV AB ND EGPDI NJ DSDFJNBIJ, KHI GHSGADI DSDFJTODFD.

A Transaddition

This is shared by W. P. K. Add a letter each time, using all previous letters, but transposing them as necessary:

In spring there was ONE little boy,
Who to his TWO did say;
"The sweet THREE in the garden fence
Looks somewhat FOUR today."

Then came the sun, and heart'ning rain—
By FIVE the plants did grow—
All bright and gay to SIX the eye
Did they their blossoms show.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E E G L T

What Is the Number?

Seven times a certain number is one less than the square of the number next larger than the original number. What is the number?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words and their synonyms to start off the week:

1	passing	wiry	
2	rickety	lithe	
3	resonant	transient	1
4	sinewy	profitable	
5	bygone	hazy	
6	sleepy	ringing	
7	rigid	shaky	
8	paying	drowsy	
9	slender	past	
10	smoky	stiff	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

The World's in Accord!

Oh East was East and West was West,
And never the twain did meet,
'Til Earth and Sky stood recently
At Ireland's Baldonnel Seat.

"Then East was West, and West was East,"
For thus saith a flying lad;
And the Earth hath started a-humming his tune,
"Shure the Twain are One, bedad!"

Shure the Twain are ever and always One,
And the compass is obsolete,
For tho' you head for the Coasts of the West
'Tis the East you'll always greet!

For a magnet jus' keeps a-drawing you!
'Tis lodged 'way back in your mind!
An' so your dial, no matter how set,
The Twain together will bind!"

"Begorry, ye're right!" quoth one Mulligan.
"What a chip o' old Ireland ye be!
Shure with Winds 'n' Fogs a-scurryin' round.
Who's sartin these days, whar ye be!"

Thus the word went from Corrigan to Mulligan
And thence on to John Cudahy
And then it was passed to you and to me,
And back to Joe Kennedy.

So now the Whole World's a-greeing
From Alaska to far-off Chinnee
That the East is the West, and the West is the East!
The World's in accord! Glory Be!
—G. Hawkes, in Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

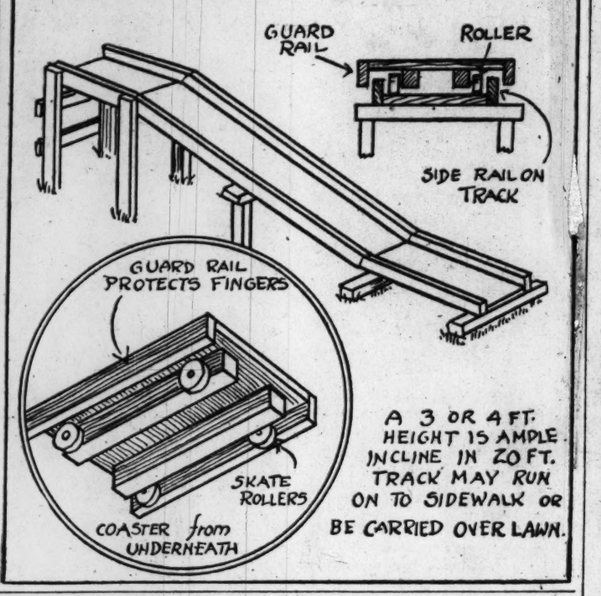
Home Construction Pictures

A young photographer in this city has found many novel ways of making money with his camera. One of the most profitable has involved the taking of pictures of new homes at the various stages of construction.

When the home is completed, the series of pictures is made up in neat form and presented to the owner. Most new home owners are most pleased to have this record, and the young photographer seldom misses a sale of this type. In many cases additional work has been ordered—Mrs. L. T. T., Minneapolis.

Make It Yourself

ROLLER COASTER by Sib—


GUARD RAIL
ROLLER
SIDE RAIL ON TRACK
GUARD RAIL PROTECTS FINGERS
SKATE ROLLERS
COASTER from UNDERNEATH
A 3 OR 4 FT. HEIGHT IS AMPLE INCLINE IN 20 FT. TRACK MAY RUN ON TO SIDEWALK OR BE CARRIED OVER LAWN.

Unmoved

Emperor Valens had made large proffers of honor and riches to Basil the Great to draw him from Christianity.

"Offer these things to children,—I regard them not," declared Basil. Then, after being threatened, he added, "He who has but a few books and a wretched garment can suffer nothing from confiscation; banishment is nothing to one to whom all places are alike; and torture cannot be inflicted where there is not a body to bear it."

Brevities

D. M., in Saturday Evening Post: Civilization is the system under which a business man rushes to town and pays a quarter to park his car, so he won't be fined a dollar while he is eating a fifteen-cent breakfast.

St. Louis Star-Times: A bottle made of glass that has almost as much resiliency as rubber has been invented by someone—probably an umpire.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Carve me a niche in the temple of fame. When I had put too much food on my cafeteria tray, I did not say: "My eyes were bigger than my stomach." [Move over, Ed, and make place for us. We did the same thing last Sunday, and didn't say: "The better the day, the better the deed."]

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Friends of District Attorney Dewey are not baffled by his announcement that he is not a candidate for Governor. They say he has left a loophole plenty big enough to let him feel a draft.

Humorist: A car built for a multi-millionaire has air-conditioning, cushions filled with swansdown, a radio, and five different-sounding horns. We understand that windows are also provided in case passengers care to look out at the scenery.

Whit's Wit: When a girl finds that she is not the only pebble on the beach she becomes a little bolder.

Quotation for Today

DILIGENCE is the mother of good fortune.

—M. De Cervantes

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ashton-Gwatkin, F. T. A. (ăsh'-tŭn-gwŏt'-kĭn) — Head of the economic section of the British Foreign Office.

Ascárate y Flórez, Pablo de (pä'-blō thā ăth-kä'-rä-tā ē flō'-rāth)—Spanish Government Ambassador to Great Britain.

Cot, Pierre (pyâr kôt)—President of the International Peace Campaign.

Drechsel, Walther (vält'-tĕr drĕk'-sĕl)—German air captain who recently set a world altitude record for gliders.

Egtvedt, C. L. (ĕg'-vĕt)—President of the Boeing Airplane Company.

Eyston, Capt. George (ēs'-tŭn)—Holder of world's automobile speed record of 345.49 miles per hour.

Jedrzejowska, Jadwiga (yădvyĕ'-gä yĕ'-jĕ-yō'-skä)—Polish tennis player.

Leche, Richard W. (lĕsh)—Governor of Louisiana.

Salamaua (sä'-lä-mou'-ä) — Newly selected capital of mandated New Guinea.

Shapley, Dr. Harlow (här'-lō shăp'-lĭ)—Director of Harvard Observatory.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Khabarovsk (kä-bä'-rôfsk)—City in Far Eastern Russia.

Sausalito (sô'-sä-lē'-tō)—City in California, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco.

Spokane (spō-kăn') — City in the State of Washington.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

A Better Use

Frances E. Willard once asked Thomas A. Edison if he was a total abstainer. When he replied that he was, she inquired if it was home influence that made him so.

"No," he said, "I think it was because I always felt that I had a better use for my head."

"Ole Bill o' Brixham"

Monitor Camera Club from Arthur Lamsley, Southsea, England

A Familiar Friend of Seamen, Snapped at Brixham, Devonshire, England

Odds and Ends

Not So New

Lead pencils have been used since the sixteenth century.

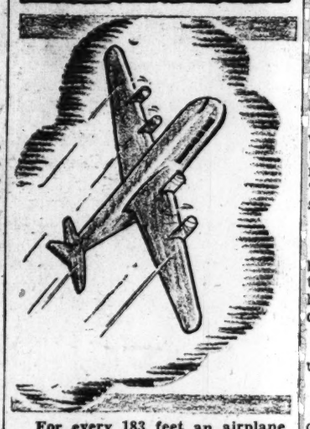
The Watch City

Watches were first successfully manufactured in the United States in Waltham, Mass. They have been manufactured there since 1854.

Give the Muscles a Rest

Every word that is spoken by a human mouth requires the simultaneous and co-ordinated use of 72 separate muscles.

Worth Knowing



For every 183 feet an airplane rises, the temperature falls one degree, up to a certain ceiling.

Church

This interesting pun was found on a signboard sponsored by a religious organization in London:

"The C H — — C H is nothing—unless U R in it."

In Lighter Vein

The Biggest Head

A Sunday-school teacher had been telling her class of boys about the crowns of glory they might wear in the hereafter.

"Now, boys," she said, "can you tell me who will get the biggest crown?"

"Yes, mum," said one of the pupils. "I'm wot's got the biggest 'ead!"—Montreal Star.

No Panacea

A salesman once managed to talk Mrs. Coolidge into buying a large medical volume for family use. She did not tell her husband anything about it, because she came to feel that she had paid too much for the book.

Some time later, she thought she would pick up the tome and glance through it. Upon opening it she read the following on the fly leaf: "Don't see any recipes for curing suckers.—Calvin Coolidge."

Mm-m! What About the Tuna?

"Well, we finally found out what's become of those pieces of chicken that have been disappearing," the head chef reported to the restaurant owner.

"Fine! What happened to them?"

"That new green cook has been using them to make chicken salad!"

By the Nose

Teacher: "Sammie, how did they discover iron?"

Sammie: "I heard father say they smelt it."

Always Faithful

"Is he the sort of fellow who forgets you when you have no money?"

"No, he's an installment collector."

Jest a Minute

"He says he's a rugged individualist—whatevah dat is!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A New Light

New York

Soon after Jacob Riis, son of Danish immigrants, became a newspaper reporter in New York, he began to realize that unspeakable poverty and squalor existed among the people of the East Side; and he resolved to employ his pen to bring their plight to the attention of the more prosperous citizens of the great city.

Story after story the kindly reporter wrote; and while some measure of good came from them, the majority of the well-to-do seemed to remain strangely unmoved. Riis began to wonder if he would be able to bring any really substantial help to the poor of New York.

One morning, at the breakfast table, Riis was reading his newspaper, when suddenly he cried out, "I've got it! I've got it! Here it is!" To his wife he showed a dispatch concerning a new discovery made in Germany whereby pictures could be taken by flashlight even in the darkest places. "Don't you see?" he exulted. "I've been trying to write about the slums, but now I can SHOW them to the people!"

A few weeks later, with several firemen and policemen assisting, Riis went in the dead of night to the slums with a supply of the new flashlights, and came away with pictures which showed the most distressing aspects of life among the poor. When these appeared in the newspapers, the substantial citizens were shocked and amazed at the frightful privation and suffering they revealed. Awakened at last to the needs of their less fortunate brothers, the well-to-do of the city went to work to improve conditions on the East Side.

And Jacob Riis, thanks to use of a new invention, began to see his great dream come true—the dream of social betterment of the underprivileged of New York.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Computing Ballots

Question: Bylaws provide that in voting for a board of seven, members shall vote on each ballot for not more than the number to be elected and that a majority of those voting shall elect.

(a) Is a ballot containing fewer names than the number to be elected legal?

(b) If legal, how are the blank ballots to be recorded?

(c) Assuming that 250 members vote, 230 of whom write the names of seven persons on the ballot and 20 write the name of only one, should candidates receive a majority of 250 for election when actually only 230 voted for the entire number?

(d) Should not the 20 ballots bearing only one name be recorded as illegal, and a majority of 230 elect?

Answer: (a) Yes, under the bylaw quoted. Some bylaws require that a ballot shall have as many names written on it as there are places to fill, otherwise it shall be void; but if this provision is not in the bylaws, any ballot is legal if it does not contain more than the requisite number of names, and is otherwise legal.

(b) This presumably refers to the portions of the ballots which are found to be blank, after being separated for counting. Naturally, if 20 of those voting filled out only one space, there would be six blank spaces on each such ballot, and after separation, this would mean six times twenty, or 120 blank, portions. The ballots, however, were not blank, because at least one name was filled in. The total number of ballots is 250. The blank portions of them are ignored as scraps of paper.

(c) Since 250 voted, it takes a majority of 250, or 126, to elect.

(d) No. As explained under (a) above, these ballots are legal under the bylaw described. See also answers in the Monitor October 5, 1936, August 2, 1937, and October 15, 1937 pertaining to the above.

What They Say

Unsurpassed

"Poetry is so highly concentrated, distilled of every ounce of ultimate the poet has in him, that I can conceive of almost nothing that in simple terms of value received can surpass it."—John Holmes

Aphorism

"All education does today is develop memory at the expense of the imagination."—Owen Johnson

Blissfully Informal

"The poet is always blissfully informal."—Le Baron Cooke.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: To feel friendly, act agreeably, think charitably, and talk amusingly is to be liked by everybody, and invited everywhere.

A Transaddition: a, pa, pea, pale, leaps, please.

Letter Juggling: Legate, eaglet.

What Is the Number?: 5.

Fun With Synonyms: Passing—transient; rickety—shaky; resonant—ringing; sinewy—wiry; bygone—past; sleepy—drowsy; rigid—stiff; paying—profitable; slender—lithe; smoky—hazy.

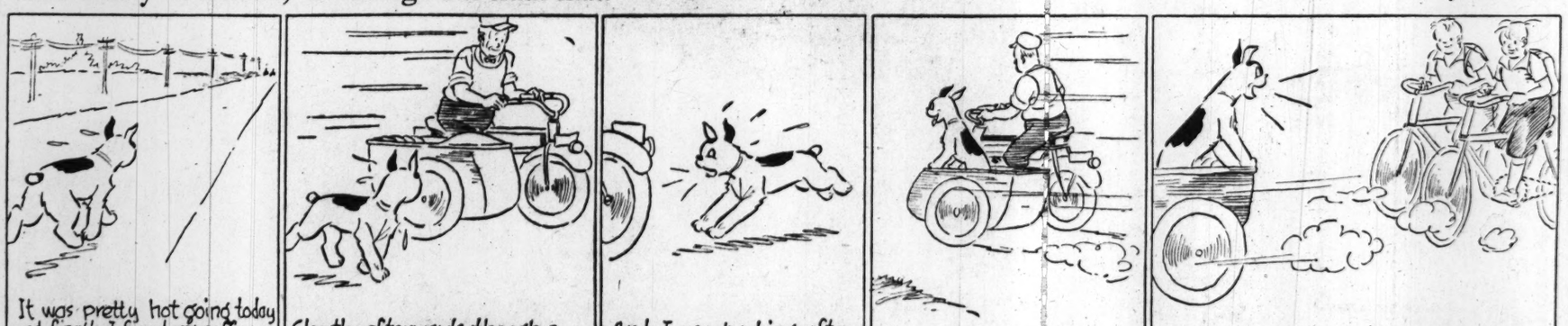
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's No Tarzan*

By Le Pelley

HAVE YOU READ ABOUT TARZAN? HE CAN CLIMB TREES JUST LIKE NOTHING! HE LIVES IN TREES.....
THAT SO?
HE CAN SWING FROM TREE TO TREE ON VINES —— HE CAN DO ANYTHING LIKE THAT.
WELL, WELL
HE ISN'T AFRAID OF ANYTHING.... HE CAN JUMP THROUGH SPACE AND LAND ON A BRANCH——
HE CAN, EH?
WELL—MONKEYS AND CATERPILLARS CAN BOTH CLIMB TREES.... I'M JUST MORE THE CATERPILLAR TYPE
Le Pelley

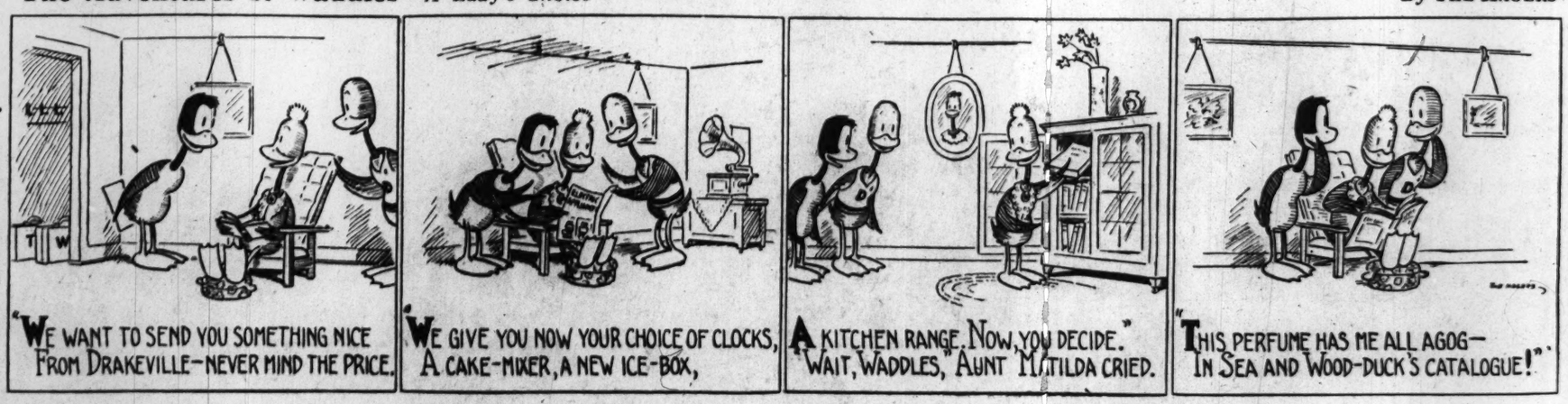
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Hitch Hiker*

By Carmack


It was pretty hot going today and finally I found myself getting rather far behind the Boss and Jimmie—
Shortly afterwards, though, a man on a motor cycle with a side car came along—
And I ran barking after him and asked him to give me a lift—
Which he did—
"Come on, you slow pokes!" I barked as we went sailing by Jimmie and the Boss.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Lady's Choice*

By The Hagers


"WE WANT TO SEND YOU SOMETHING NICE FROM DRAKEVILLE—NEVER MIND THE PRICE."
"WE GIVE YOU NOW YOUR CHOICE OF CLOCKS, A CAKE-MIXER, A NEW ICE-BOX,
A KITCHEN RANGE. NOW, YOU DECIDE." "WAIT, WADDLES," AUNT MATILDA CRIED.
"THIS PERFUME HAS ME ALL AGOG— IN SEA AND WOOD-DUCK'S CATALOGUE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"In a High Wind"

THERE will be no war in Europe this year if clarification of the British position will prevent it. The tragic uncertainty of 1914 will not be repeated. Sir John Simon's speech at Lanark should cool the ardor of anyone who in a game of diplomatic-military bluff might risk starting a "fire in a high wind." No incendiarist can count today—as Berlin apparently counted in 1914—on British neutrality. Sir John reiterated Prime Minister Chamberlain's warning of last March that if fire were to break out it could hardly be confined to those having treaty obligations—such as France's to support Czechoslovakia.

The timing of this speech gives it double weight. The "high wind" is plainly blowing. A Sudeten German leader has just told his followers, "You all know we are nearing the final struggle." The Prague Government has offered to the Sudetens a cantonal autonomy such as has enabled Swiss citizens of three languages to live in peace. But the German minority in Czechoslovakia has hardened its tone and has armed its members for "self-defense against Communists." At the same time, German Army maneuvers on an unprecedented scale are reaching a climax. France has ordered small war games on her German and Italian borders and the British fleet is being shifted.

Never, not even before 1914, has the world seen such a display of sword-in-hand diplomacy. The high wind is blowing. Bluffers waving swords may strike sparks without meaning to go so far. Sir John's speech, like President Roosevelt's ten days ago, is a distinct contribution to peace, for it makes plain the odds against victory once war is started.

Yet Britain, like America, cannot wholly curb the sword waving. It cannot say, "If you don't stop, we will go to war." It cannot bluff in a way to thwart those who bluffingly risk war to get concessions. Indeed, it must encourage some concessions, both for peace and justice. But it does say, "There must be a stopping place somewhere; if you press your bluff too far and war results, Britain is almost sure to be drawn in—and on the side of France."

That warning not only increases the risk of defeat in war; it should deter those who might risk the world's peace on threats of war.

Fezplees

A SPEAKER at a recent meeting of educationists in London was of the opinion that the southern English are more prone than the rest of their countrymen to be slovenly in their speech; and the London bus conductor was held up as one of the worst offenders in this respect. Apparently, his "Fares, please," and "Thank you," are apt to degenerate into "Fezplees," and "Kew." No doubt it is time, which usually operates to eradicate dialect, which has, in this case, given rise to one.

Idealists may claim that none but the suave deserves the fare; but the rush hour demands its man of quick action, and accents must be clipped, or tickets will never be. Nor must one deduce that off his bus the conductor is not a man of rolling syllables, and Johnsonian rhetoric, who would scorn to butcher his accents to make a busman's holiday.

Indeed, one may be grateful to him that the dialect has not a much greater vocabulary: he might well have been overcome with the monotony of his phrase, and, as Dickens's newsboy rang the changes on "Paper!" with "Pepper!" "Piper!" "Pupper!", have given us "Faz," "Fizz," and "Fuzplees." What is more, considering how arduous is the role he plays, one must congratulate him in so seldom forgetting his "Kew."

Bairns and Circuses

FIVE patient policemen and twice five-hundred impatient parents participated in a two-hour tumult, billed as a "beauty contest" for children under seven, run off recently in Bronx public school 105.

Apparently forgetting that each mither thinks her own bairn most beautiful, the judges thought to still a parental tempest by allowing the audience to pick the winners by applause. But when the semi-finals disclosed more contestants than before the first elimination—because parents insisted on setting their offspring back on the stage to be reappraised—Messrs. Sloves and Pashkoff and Mrs. Feldman, judges of infant pulchritude, faced a critical moment. With the aid of monitors, however, the "most beautiful girl" and her runner-up, the "most attractive boy" and his runner-up, were finally selected.

Obviously the contest was not planned as entertainment for the contesting children: the most beautiful girl went to sleep during the speeches; and it was the parents, no doubt, who carried home the prizes to be added to the trophy collection in the parlor. Kindness to animals is rather strictly enforced today, yet parental pride is still allowed its little circuses with children as the star performers.

Harlan—Settled and Unsettled

FOR a long time it has been supposed that if the coal mine operators of Harlan County, Kentucky, could come to some agreement with the United Mine Workers of America there would be an era of great peace in the valleys of that region that have echoed so often with sounds of violence. Yet such an agreement seemed almost too much to hope for even under the pressure of the National Labor Relations Act and a Federal prosecution for alleged conspiracy to violate it.

Now the operators have signed a contract with the UMW. And yet there is no peace. Or, rather, while the feud that had existed between mine operators and union organizers is brought to a truce, hostilities break out on another front between the American Federation of Labor and its rival, the Committee for Industrial Organization. William Green, President of the Federation, charges that the National Labor Relations Board has sanctioned and aided "a brazen and unlawful alliance to control workers without their consent" and to deliver them into the hands of the CIO-controlled miners' union.

The Federation before now has been charged with hurrying into agreements with employers before it was clear its union represented a majority of employees, and some of those contracts have been canceled by the NLRB. This is the first conspicuous instance in which the CIO has gained a jump by similar tactics. Will the NLRB, which is understood to have dropped proceedings against the Harlan County operators, inquire into the degree of desire for union representation and the possible union preferences in Harlan County?

It is true that whatever union membership exists in that area is probably almost exclusively of the UMW, since the Federation's Progressive Miners of America has barely taken the field in another state. Yet the inclusion in the contract of the check-off system by which union dues are held out of every miner's pay envelope raises a distinct question whether the real wishes of the miners, as contemplated in the Wagner Act, are being considered.

Undeniably conditions have been bad under the feudal rule of mine owners in Harlan County, but are the miners merely getting a new set of masters instead of their freedom? The NLRB, by its own precedents, should surely permit elections from time to time in Harlan County to determine the extent of desire for representation by the United Mine Workers.

Can It Happen Here?

SINCLAIR LEWIS has played a return engagement, at one of New England's popular summer theaters, with his own play, "It Can't Happen Here," a dramatic preachment against fascism, and audiences have been alternately chilled and thrilled—and then have gone away laughing and protesting, "But it's just too ridiculous. Of course, it couldn't happen here." Then the individual playgoer may indulge in a bit of retrospection. . . .

Those uniformed, marching youths in the play—no one's going to make Black Shirts or Brown Shirts of our boys. But weren't the papers recently full of stories about armed drill clubs for boys, disguised as patriotic organizations? And what about the Silver Shirts and the Bund and the rest?

Wasn't the propaganda spread by the "Corpo" organizer on the stage just the subtle type calculated to reach the disturbed thought of many today . . . the appeal to the unemployed youth guaranteeing a job, money, and the "glory" of a uniform . . . the argument that under the new order all strikes and labor violence would be forbidden . . . that "reds" would be run out of the country . . . that American markets would be preserved for American producers and American goods . . . that the Nation would be made invincible by the building up of great protective land, sea, and air forces?

The spineless editor, whose courage was regained when it was almost too late . . . how could the free press be dictated to in free America? But was not the voice of a United States Senator, high in the councils of the Administration, just now vigorously raised impliedly in behalf of Government control of the press?

The farmer of the play lost his home and acres because he couldn't pay a Government loan he was urged to incur. He boasted that no one could tell him how to run his farm. Yet a large percentage of the Nation's farms today plant according to Government dictum.

Bankers, brokers, manufacturers, industrialists, labor unions, transportation interests in increasing degree look to Washington for orders on how to conduct themselves and their business—even to what they shall charge or receive for goods and services. A government that raises wages or prices can reduce them. Even lawyers and doctors begin to wonder what greater restrictions are in store for their professions. . . .

The man who insisted after the play, "It Can't Happen Here," may still believe it can't. But by this time he may be wondering whether a public searchlight might not be turned on increasing threats against individual civil liberties by Government and by proposed newer and severer forms of coercive legislation.

Not "His Master's Voice"

George at Myph

BILL and I reclined gracefully on the grass, while George, in the manner of stout Cortez, stood silent on the brow of the hill, and gazed round the country, map in hand. Presently, he came, and sat down.

"Where are we?" asked Bill.

George pointed to a large house in the valley before us. "That," he said, "is Myph Manor." A moment afterwards he drew a local guide book from his pocket; for George is a confirmed sightseer, and never hikes without such aids. "Look here," he went on, "what about going over it, before turning back to camp? It's quite a show place—Tudor, and all that. Queen Elizabeth paid a state visit there in 1572; there's the bed she slept in, and a secret passage, and—"

"It won't be an open secret," broke in Bill. "They never are to visitors."

"Anyway, it says, 'Well worth a visit. The Manor is not in occupation, and a caretaker shows the public round for a nominal fee.'"

"That means a phenomenal tip."

However, George had his way; and, a quarter of an hour later, we were walking up the drive of the Manor. It was a fine old aristocrat of a house, and had ruffled it down the centuries in its ancient habit of steep gables, and twisted chimneys, of mullions and stone coats-of-arms, wholly undisturbed by passing fashions. On the stretch of lawn opposite the main entrance, a figure, clad in a shirt and a pair of gray flannel trousers—which might also have been classed among the local antiquities—lay asleep in a deck chair. At the sound of our feet on the gravel, it stirred, and sat up.

"Excuse me," said George; "but can you show us over the house?"

The man rose slowly: he seemed a little dazed after his nap.

"Yes," he responded, after an instant's pause. "Certainly"; and without another word, he led the way in at the open front door.

The hall was extremely fine, and we stood admiring it for several minutes; but our guide remained silent; so George, who was thirsting for information, began to ply him with questions.

"Have you any details about Queen Elizabeth's visit?"

The man shook his head. "No, I've never heard about it."

George was shocked. "Oh, but she slept here, y'know."

"Really?"

George cleared his throat. "Er—are you the regular guide?" he inquired.

The man smiled. "I'm the only one," he replied. "But I'm afraid I don't know much about the history of the place. Matter of fact you're the first people who've asked to be shown round."

"Oh, I see." George was in his element now. "Well," he announced kindly, "I can tell you a bit about it."

He was as good as his word. He began by paraphrasing the guide book on that famous visit; gradually warming up, he drew a stirring picture of the old hall on that occasion. He begged us to visualize the tables with its dais, the long line of retainers bearing flaming links—

"Why not candles?" interposed Bill.

It rather put George out of his stride; and we left the hall, and went upstairs. There he recovered himself: he must have known his guide book by heart. He mentioned other famous guests; plots that had been hatched here; fugitives who had lain hid in the secret passage; the vicissitudes of the house in the Civil War; and, finally, he reached his climax, when we encountered a great four-poster bed.

"That must be," he murmured reverently, "where she slept."

There was an impressive silence. Suddenly, he swung round on the caretaker. "Mind if we have a look for that secret passage? It's in this room."

"No, if you don't damage anything."

"Of course not." George was hurt. "You just tap to see where it's hollow, and then—then you fiddle with any likely nobs."

George tapped; so did we all; it sounded hollow everywhere—a fact that excited him considerably.

"Honeycombed with 'em," he muttered; and set about every available knob. There was no result however: no picture slid back, no panel swung out, no hearthstone revolved; but I was long before we had dragged him away, and had descended again to the hall.

"Er—how much do we owe you?" asked George.

"Oh, nothing—nothing, I assure you." Our taciturn friend became quite voluble. "I'm most grateful to you. I've learnt a lot. You see I only bought the property last month, and I haven't—" He stopped, as we gasped in unison.

"I say, I'm awfully sorry," began George. "I thought—I mean the guide book said there was only a caretaker at Myph Manor."

It was our host who looked startled now.

"Yes," he explained gently; "Yes; but this, you know, is Little Myph House.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Wide Horizon

The "Purge" and Party Discipline

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

IT HAS been an eventful week in Washington. On the international side there has been the sharp note dispatched by Cordell Hull to Mexico, and the protest to Japan over the machine-gunning of a civilian air liner. Henry Wallace at Quebec has attempted to reconcile his repugnance to export subsidies with his simultaneous decision to grant an export subsidy in wheat. Mr. Wallace gave a comprehensive dissertation on half a dozen major trade and domestic problems, and there is more than a hint that if he is ever a candidate for the Democratic nomination (and a good many think he has his eyes in that direction) his speech will be a campaign document.

In the domestic field the last few days have brought important events. In Harlan County, Kentucky, it looks pretty much as though the Justice Department would drop its conspiracy case against the indicted coal operators in view of their proposed agreement with the CIO to unionize this hitherto impregnable fastness.

It has been known off the record that something of this sort was contemplated for some time. William Green, the AF of L head, does not like the plan and denounces it. If carried through it means that the anti-conspiracy law, of reconstruction days, which was suddenly revived as the Government's legal instrument against the coal operators, will probably be forgotten. It was a clumsy blunderbuss of a weapon at best, attempting to prove a blanket conspiracy charge, and its weakness was revealed when the jury on the Harlan case failed hopelessly to agree.

But the big news now in Washington is the "purge." Tomorrow come two important Democratic primaries, involving in one case the fate of Senator McAdoo, of California, whom Mr. Roosevelt supports, and in the other Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith, of South Carolina, whom Mr. Roosevelt opposes. Mr. Roosevelt yesterday issued a new blast against Mr. Smith, and announced his impending invasion of Maryland, against another "purgee," Senator Tydings.

* * *

This matter of "purges" offers two definite lines of approach. Those who oppose it charge dictatorial ambition, the invasion of congressional independence, further weakening of state sovereignty, and the prospect of a puppet Congress. Those favoring it urge greater discipline among political parties and much sharper differentiation of party lines, with issues drawn on national rather than local lines.

The British example is being cited a good deal now by the Roosevelt supporters and it is interesting to explore the analogy. It is true that there is a good deal more discipline among British parties. To a certain point this might seem to confound the fears of those opposing Mr. Roosevelt's "purge," who see in a strongly centralized and controlled party the possibility of dictatorship. The British Prime Minister makes speeches for local candidates, and thinks nothing of "invading" their constituencies.

Though members of Parliament have a reasonable degree of independence, it would be hard to match the case of a man like Senator Burke of Nebraska, say, who was elected as a Roosevelt Democrat and has consistently fought the Administration, or of Senator Norris, who used to be a "Republican," and was nearly always attacking the Republican leaders. It is true, too, that it has frequently been hard to find real differences between rival American candidates. If the "purge" meant the introduction of the clarity and democratic discipline of British parties, it might not be a bad thing.

* * *

The difficulty is, however, that the analogy with England breaks down. In the first place, the Prime Minister does not have the President's dual function. Both men are party leaders, but in addition the American President is a national leader. As one of the two men who are elected by the whole country every four years, he is undoubtedly head of his party, but at the same time his other function makes it sometimes embarrassing to assert this leadership. The dual role has bothered other Presidents besides Mr. Roosevelt and it is a peculiarity inherent in the American system.

In the second place, and more important at the present moment, the set of party policies which guide British members of Parliament and which they are asked to support are not the proposals of one man. With some qualifications they are arrived at by a fairly democratic process of party caucus and party control. On the contrary, in the New Deal today party policies are largely those which personally appeal to Mr. Roosevelt. To a great extent he *is* the party.

Theoretically an American party is bound by the program written at the quadrennial national convention. Actually, as everybody knows, these platforms are too often contradictory catchalls. The Roosevelt 1932 platform promised a 25 per cent cut in the cost of government, but also pledged unemployment relief. As events turned out these planks were hardly consistent.

It would be a good thing all round if clear-cut distinctions could be drawn between American parties. But down to date the machinery for achieving this, where it has existed, has not been very earnestly applied. Until definite party programs are crystallized, a "purge" will always be very much of a one-man affair, and differences of party will be more those of personality than of ideals.

Industrialization of Netherlands India

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a recent International Geographical Congress at Amsterdam it was generally declared that industrialization is a means to prosperity in densely populated tropical regions.

This, no doubt, applies to Netherlands India, more especially to Java, with its 42,000,000 natives, or 315 persons per square kilometer, which annually increases by 500,000 persons. If one realizes that Europe has a density of population of 53 persons per square kilometer, it will be seen that Java is one of the most densely populated regions in the world.

It is, therefore, to be noted with great interest that the building of the first spinning mill in Netherlands East India was started recently at Tegal, Java. The enterprise was founded in 1932 by a combination of 50 textile industrialists from Twente, the Netherlands textile center.

Experiments have been going on for 2½ years, and now the new Java Textile Company hopes to employ 1,000 Javanese men and women by November.

The cotton is for the time being purchased in the United States. Later on, it is thought, the newly opened territory of Netherlands New Guinea may make a bid for the Java market.

This enterprise shows that, after many years of hesitation, industrialization in Java has been definitely begun. As early as 1916 it had been recommended that the Netherlands Minister for Colonies should found a Netherlands Indian industry following the example of the Japanese. But the Netherlands was reluctant, because the British, Germans, and Belgians, who had the advantage of a far greater industrial experience, shrank from the establishment of textile mills in Netherlands India.

The present enterprise is only a beginning. Insiders believe it is possible to develop the Java textile industry into an enterprise employing 12,000 hands. Moreover, all concerned are agreed on the point that Java's density of population is pushing Netherlands India irresistibly on to industrialization. One proceeds meanwhile with great caution because by nature the Javanese are no factory workers. On the other hand, it has been proved that they can acquire undoubted industrial qualities. Recently a Chevrolet touring motorcar built in Java won a gold medal after heavy competitive tests in New York. This is a feather in the cap of the Javanese workman.

Batavia — HENDRIK BOOMERS

Imperialism and Fascism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My study of two Monitor editorials, "Britain's Defense Program," and "Hope for Aristocrats," led me to an investigation of that world-famous Radical of the last century, William Cobbett. The following extract is from one of his publications and will serve as a basis from which both English home and foreign policy can be better understood.

If this extract is carefully studied along with recent happenings in the world political sphere, the aims and objectives of Britain in connection with France, Austria, Spain, China and, in fact, wherever the forces of democracy are active, can be clearly seen.

From a publication of William Cobbett, 1829:

"The higher orders in Great Britain will never allow the working class in any country to be their own masters, as long as they can do anything to hinder it.

"They know very well that their own power in the countries under their control will never be out of danger of being disputed till the working class of all other countries, too, are made the property of a family or of a caste. And hence it is that they are found on all occasions making common cause with barbarism against civilization."

What Cobbett published a hundred years ago is still true today.

G. W. HOLLOWAY

Edlington, Yorks., Eng.

"Furnished Room"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

C. L. S. recently asked on the editorial page: "Why do the fiction writers . . . neglect us, the occupants of furnished rooms?"

Does he not recall "The Skylight Room" at Mrs. Parker's and its courageous occupant? Has he forgotten the girl behind "The Green Door"? Has he no recollection of Mr. Towers Chandler, of "Lost on Dress Parade," who used to press his evening suit in his hall bedroom and sally forth on nightly adventures? "The Furnished Room," with its tragic note, epitomized the activity and aims of the occupants of the crumbling red brick mansions of New York's lowest West Side, when the author wrote: "Homeless, they have a hundred homes. They flit from furnished room to furnished room, transients forever—transients in abode, and in heart and mind."

These and a score of other stories about "furnished roomers" are in the volume "The Four Million." And the author? Oh, he was a "furnished roomer" named William Sydney Porter, known to fame as O. Henry. JUNIUS

Brookline, Mass.

German Expansion Southward

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am surprised at a paragraph in the article about Switzerland's present fear, in the Monitor recently, which said: "How can Switzerland be compared in any way with Austria which separated from Germany only in 1866, and whose population was almost entirely German?" making no mention of the fact of Austria's long history as an entity with an independent government (even though using the same language), reaching back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Though Austria was later tangled up with Germany, your one sentence only on the subject is surely misleading to those not having a historical background, for the dissolution of the Confederation in 1866 was a comparatively recent incident of Austria's long history. Now, its seizure by Herr Hitler seems sad beyond words, the tragic climax of a pathetic condition since the great war. M. P.

Cambridge, Mass.

Editor's Note: The article in question did not intend to justify on a historical basis the absorption of Austria by Germany. It was not concerned with a historical comparison between Austria and Switzerland, but rather in revealing the historical background in Switzerland itself, which firmly rejects any thought of inclusion in Germany.